# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6391. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## THE LEGISLATURE.

### Introduction of the Election and Registry Bill.

### Passage of the Act Providing for Better Gas.

### Our Merchants Demand a Change in the Pilot Laws.

### Frauds on the Treasury in the Name of Charity.

### Report of the Investigating Committee in the Case of Senator Wood.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Assembly Railroad Committee heard arguments this afternoon for and against the pro rata Freight bill introduced by Mr. ALVORD. CHAUNCEY DEPEW appeared on behalf of the Central and Hudson River Road in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Mr. DEVEREUX, of the Lake Shore Road, and by Mr. FAIRCHILD, also in opposition. GEORGE JONES spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. RAMSEY announced his desire to be heard at a future meeting. The same or similar bills have been before every Legislature for years past, but have always been defeated. A strong effort is to be made this session to carry the measure, and it will probably receive the support of all the members living on the line of the Central and Hudson Road, who complain that their constituents are charged more for freight between neighboring towns on the road than it costs the entire distance from Buffalo to New-York.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Neither House is in session this evening, and members have nothing else to do but discuss the result of the New-Hampshire election, and its bearings on the Presidential canvass. The certainty of GRANT'S re-election is now conceded by every candid man of both parties.

**The New Election—An Appeal from the Shipping Merchants—Senator Wood Investigation.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 13, 1872.

The morning session of the Assembly was mainly consumed in the third reading of bills. It was difficult to keep sixty-five members present in the lower House, owing to the superior attractions of the Senate, where the Erie bill was under discussion. At one time it became necessary to send the Sergeant-at-arms upstairs to invite Assemblymen to come down to their own Chamber and attend to business. The result of the Erie fight in the Senate is only a foreshadowing of what will occur in the Assembly to-morrow. The champions of JAY GOULD in the House are losing pluck as they behold the waning fortunes of their hero, and it is doubtful whether any Assemblyman can be found to imitate Senator MADDEN in his desperate ravings over the downfall of the Erie Ring.

THE SEVENTY'S ELECTION BILL.

The Election and Registry law prepared by the Committee of Seventy and adapted to their charter, was introduced in the Assembly today by Col. HAWKINS, who tried to get it referred to the Committee on Cities, of which he is Chairman, but failed. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, where other bills of a similar character that preceded it were sent.

PASSAGE OF A GAS BILL.

The gas bill introduced by Mr. MINTON, and heretofore noticed, passed the Assembly today. It compels gas companies to supply gas of an illuminating power equal to sixteen spermaceti candles, burning 120 grains per hour. A failure to comply with this provision subjects the company to the penalty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000. It is also a misdemeanor for any company to refuse to supply gas whenever asked for by reason of the failure of the previous occupant of the premises to pay the bills. The act is not regarded as good for much as a protection for the people, and for that reason was not very strenuously opposed by the gas monopolies.

THE PILOT LAWS—A FORMIDABLE PETITION.

Mr. JUDD, this morning, introduced the most formidable petition that has been presented to this Legislature. It is signed by nearly every shipping merchant and steam-ship company in New-York, and asks for general changes in the Pilot laws. In the first place the petitioners ask for a repeal of the section which compels a ship-owner to employ the same pilot to conduct a ship out of the harbor who happened to secure the chance to pilot it in. It also asks that pilots duly licensed by the United States authorities be permitted to practice their calling without obtaining an additional license from the State Pilot Commissioners.

THE LATE DEMOCRACY.

Mr. ALVORD offered a resolution this morning to the effect that the glorious Republican victory in New-Hampshire "forbids any other than the most passive policy on the part of the Democratic Party." Mr. JACOBS rising to debate it, the resolution went over under the rule.

BROKERS IN CHARITY.

The State Commissioners of Charity presented the report of their investigation today, from which it appears that during the last two Democratic Legislatures there has been a set of brokers, or go-betweens, operating extensively here in connection with the appropriations for State charitable institutions. It seems that one of these fellows procured the insertion in the Charity bill last year of an appropriation of $7,500 for the Dispensary and Hospital Society of the Woman's Institution, New-York, of which amount he received $2,500. All the institution asked for was $5,000. This operator went under the fictitious name of Charles Thompson. It is believed that the true party can be ascertained, and the case will be put in the hands of the Attorney-General for prosecution. Many other institutions are believed to have been imposed on in the same way, and have gone on the record as receiving large appropriations from the State, when, in fact, a quarter or a third of the money went into the hands of brokers. Whether the members of the Ways and Means Committee shared in these commissions is not known.

OPPOSITION TO VANDERBILT'S CAUSEWAY.

The Twelfth Ward Tax-payers' Association, through their counsel, G. P. HAWES, are making a strong opposition to the bill introduced by Mr. WHITBECK, authorizing the construction of a causeway in Fourth-avenue, above Ninety-second-street, as a viaduct for the Harlem Railroad. The bill appropriates ten millions of dollars from the City Treasury, to aid in the building of the causeway, and is similar in its provisions to the scheme that passed the old Common Council on the last day of its existence and was vetoed by the Mayor. The people of Harlem say they had rather the track of the railroad should remain on the surface, as it does now, than to be elevated twenty-five feet above the street, thus forming a continuous division-wall between the east and west side of the upper end of the island.

THE REPORT IN SENATOR WOOD'S CASE.

Just before the adjournment Senator ALLEN, from the Special Committee in the case of Mr. JAMES WOOD, handed in the majority report, signed by himself and Senator AMES. Mr. AMES is still prostrated on a sick-bed, but he has exerted himself to complete the report and send it in. Senator LORD, the Democratic member, rose in his place and stated that he was sick during the time that the Committee was engaged in the investigation; that he had had no time to examine the testimony, and did not wish to be considered at present as joining in the report; he might hereafter desire to present a dissenting one. The report was then read. It has much disappointed the friends of Senator WOOD. Its tone is not violent in denunciation. It is even compassionate, but the Committee come to the conclusion that the transactions disclosed by the testimony cannot be explained upon any other ground than that the money paid to Mr. WOOD was received by him, not in the course or ordinary business, but with direct reference to his official position and his power to serve the parties, Messrs. TWEED and GOULD, who made the loans in question. There is a very large mass of testimony accompanying the report. It is difficult to see how Mr. WOOD can now retain his seat in the Senate. The Committee do not recommend his expulsion, or even his resignation, but if the Senate will permit the latter alternative, Mr. WOOD should esteem himself fortunate. His usefulness as a Senator is undoubtedly at an end.

**The Proceedings in Detail.**

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 13.

The special order this morning was the report of the Erie Classification act.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to strike out the words "said companies, &c.," and insert "Erie Railroad Company;" and also the words "that being the only company that has availed itself of the provisions of said act in relation to classification." Mr. ROBERTSON said he proposed the amendment because he desired to make this bill constitutional.

Messrs. CHATFIELD, D. P. WOOD and MADDEN offered amendments.

Mr. MADDEN moved to report progress, which was voted down.

Mr. D. P. WOOD was in favor of repealing classification entirely.

Mr. ROBERTSON'S motion prevailed, making the bill apply solely to the Erie Railroad.

Mr. ROBERTSON then moved to strike out the words "Chief Judge," and naming the Governor, Controller and Attorney-General in his place.

Mr. MADDEN denounced the bill in general and very bitter terms as a species of unjust and special legislation. He was willing to repeal the Classification act, pure and simple. He cared nothing for this or that man—the bull or bear cliques—but he did know that under the management of FISK and GOULD, the road had better served the purpose of the people than it had ever done before.

Mr. BENEDICT declared that it seemed to be a wretched road, and he was opposed to the present management, and in favor of turning it out, or rather the management of a few days ago. He wanted an honest, fair election of directors, and, those having been secured, let the stockholders take care of themselves.

Mr. CHATFIELD had but one word to say, which was that the road now was managed entirely for the benefit of the people on the line.

Mr. D. P. WOOD said it did not matter how well the road was managed, he was for giving the stockholders the right to take care of their own property. He compared the management of the Erie and Central Roads by saying that the former was managed in the interest of the public, and the latter in the interest of the stockholders.

Mr. LORD had hoped to vote for the bill as a reform measure, but was opposed to the amendment. The amendment that the Governor, Controller and Attorney-General may appoint the inspectors, was carried.

Mr. MADDEN moved to strike out the second section. Lost.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved a further amendment to perfect the second section so that proper proofs of holding stock should be presented to the inspectors. Carried.

Mr. MADDEN moved to strike out section 3. Lost.

Mr. D. P. WOOD moved an additional section that the Company shall not hereafter charge any greater rate of fare for passengers or freight than had been charged in the year 1871. Lost—13 to 14.

Mr. MADDEN offered an amendment that no higher rates of fare should be charged than would give a fair dividend on the actual cost of the road. Lost—yeas 8, nays 16.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to strike out all of the first section, so that the bill should be simply a repeal of the Classification act. Lost.

The Committee reported the bill to the Senate, when Mr. D. P. WOOD renewed his amendment, fixing the fare for freight and passengers at the charges made for the last year. On that he called the yeas and nays, and the motion was carried—yeas 14, nays 13.

Mr. MADDEN renewed his amendment limiting the charges for traffic to a rate of fare that would not produce a profit on more than the absolute cost of the road. Lost—yeas 7, nays 20.

Mr. MADDEN renewed his motion to strike out all after the word "repealed," so as to leave it a simple repeal of the Classification act. Lost—yeas 5, nays 22.

Mr. TIEMANN moved to reconsider the vote adding the clause restricting the rates of freight. Carried—yeas 16, nays 11.

The amendment was then lost—yeas 12, nays 15.

Mr. MADDEN moved to amend the title so that it should read that it was a bill to enable stock jobbers to rob the public. Lost.

Mr. PALMER moved to strike out so much as limited the time for holding the election of directors.

The motion was carried—yeas 15, nays 10.

The report of the Committee was then agreed to, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WOOD INVESTIGATION.

Mr. ALLEN, from the Committee on the case of Senator JAMES WOOD, made a report on behalf of himself and Mr. AMES. The Committee reports the facts as found in substance. Mr. WOOD borrowed $10,000 from JAY GOULD on his note, which money he put in the whisky business. JAY GOULD swears that he would not have loaned the money to any person who was not friendly to the Erie Road, and that he had never asked for the money, and never expected to urge its payment. Mr. TWEED loaned Mr. WOOD $15,000 which went into the whisky business. The Committee say that there was no evidence to show that Mr. WOOD was any way entitled to receive such loans in his individual capacity. A Mr. BRODEN, the agent of Mr. GOULD, also loaned Mr. WOOD $5,000. All the papers relating to the drawing of this money from the Bowling-green Savings Bank had been abstracted from the possession of Mr. WOOD. The Committee conclude by saying that while there is no testimony to directly show that Mr. WOOD had been bought, it was impossible not to believe that the loans were had in consideration of the services he would render as a Senator.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the Palmer Elevated Railroad Company. This bill authorizes elevated railroads on Hudson and Greenwich streets and Ninth-avenue, and on the Bowery and Fourth-avenue. A bill was also introduced relating to appropriations in New-York which requires the Controller to pay all judgments by issuing revenue bonds. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

Extending the time for the collection of taxes in various cities, villages and towns of the State until the 30th of March; New-York, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy and other cities, where taxes are collected under a special law, are excepted. To incorporate the Ulster General Hospital. Fixing the fees of constables and justices in civil and criminal cases, and witnesses in justices' courts. Regulating the manufacture and delivery of gas. A large number of petitions were presented for increased pay to stokers and others of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

Also of the officials of Elmira and the Supervisors against the repeal of the Erie Classification act.

BILL REPORTED.

By Mr. FORT—To repeal the act providing for the pay of counsel employed by the State in canal appraisement cases.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GORING—To equalize representation in Boards of Supervisors.

By Mr. BENNETT—Limiting the price of gas in New-York and Brooklyn, making the price $2 25 per 1,000 cubic feet to corporate authorities and $2 50 to citizens.

By Mr. ROCHE—To adjust the accounts of the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. HAWKINS—Providing for a new Registry law for the City of New-York.

By Mr. TWOMBLY—Fixing jurors' fees in the Courts of Record in New-York.

By Mr. FLAMMER—Requiring all actions for recovery of damages, caused by death from negligence, to be submitted to a jury; also, to remarry persons divorced for adultery.

By Mr. JUDD—To establish a rifle range, and to promote skill in markmanship among the National Guard. It asks for an appropriation of $25,000 to purchase a practice ground near New-York City for the National Guard; also, to establish a ferry between New-Jersey and Staten Island at New-Brighton.

By Mr. IRA D. BROWN—To abolish the Board of Regents of the University. Adjourned.

## A NEW TRIAL FOR MAYOR HALL.

**Death of Matthias Clark, the Juror, Yesterday—Telegram to Head-Quarters.**

MATTHIAS CLARK, the juror whose sudden illness occasioned the postponement of Mayor HALL'S trial until to-morrow, died at his residence yesterday evening, at 7 o'clock. He had grown much worse during the previous night and day, rendering his recovery utterly hopeless. Counsel on both sides were notified of this change, and had resolved to take such steps as would expedite matters. The counsel for the prosecution were about employing eminent medical aid, with a view to placing in a satisfactory way before Judge DALY the exact condition of the case so as obtain, if possible, a new trial. W. H. WHITE communicated the intelligence to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, and the Sergeant in charge telegraphed the following to Superintendent KELSO:

11 P. M.

*To Superintendent Kelso:*

MATTHIAS CLAR, the juror in Mayor HALL'S case, died at 7 o'clock. Given at 11 o'clock. Sent to his house private notice for reporters. WM. H. WHITE.

The general impression was that a new trial was to have been asked for on Friday had the patient continued ill. But his death has rendered this absolutely necessary now, because, according to the ruling of the Chief-Justice on Monday last, in cases of misdemeanor, though both parties consented, a trial could not proceed with eleven jurors. Therefore, nothing remains but to go over the old ground of selecting twelve unbiased men to hear anew all the testimony published from the beginning. The counsel for the prosecution say that the simple reading of the evidence already taken will not involve more than a week's delay.

## POLITICAL NEWS.

### NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

**Latest Reports Concerning the Recent Election.**

CONCORD, N. H., March 13.—Reports received from 204 towns give STRAW, (Rep.,) 36,799; WESTON, (Dem.,) 34,210; BLACKMER, 369; COOPER and SCOTT, 535, making a majority for STRAW of 1,685, which will be reduced below 1,500 by the remaining towns. The first four Councillor Districts have gone Republican, and the Fifth Democratic. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Senatorial Districts are Republican; the Sixth, Eighth and Twelfth are Democratic, and the Eleventh is doubtful. Rockingham, Cheshire, Stafford, Hillsboro and Sullivan are Republican; Merrimac, Belknap, Carroll and Coos are Democratic. The House of Representatives will have a Republican majority of at least 40.

The *Monitor* of this morning gives the following statement of the vote in 184 towns by counties compared with the full vote of these counties last year. These towns show a majority of 2,069 for STRAW. The fifty towns remaining gave, last year, PIKE, 4,601; WESTON, 5,185; scattering, 222:

| | 1872. | | | | 1871. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Straw. | Weston. | Blackmer. | Cooper and scattering. | Pike. | Weston. | Cooper and scattering. |
| Rockingham | 5156 | 4284 | 43 | 75 | 5395 | 5209 | 231 |
| Strafford | 3328 | 2515 | 94 | 38 | 2839 | 2720 | 317 |
| Belknap | 1512 | 1551 | 3 | 2 | 1812 | 2187 | 42 |
| Carroll | 1468 | 1785 | 11 | 1 | 1785 | 2225 | 38 |
| Merrimac | 4804 | 4907 | 25 | 70 | 4513 | 5069 | 109 |
| Hillsborough | 6051 | 4994 | 64 | 55 | 6492 | 6143 | 102 |
| Cheshire | 3554 | 2464 | 17 | 7 | 3464 | 2641 | 10 |
| Sullivan | 2030 | 1608 | 9 | 90 | 2216 | 1982 | 167 |
| Grafton | 4649 | 5220 | 37 | 54 | 4126 | 4767 | 93 |
| Coos | 1390 | 1814 | 24 | 12 | 1250 | 1757 | 28 |
| Total | 33942 | 31142 | 327 | 404 | 33892 | 34700 | 1137 |

**The Effect of the Election in Washington—The Democrats Whistling to Keep Their Courage Up—Labor-Reform Stock Falling.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The effect of the New-Hampshire elections here upon the Democrats has been decidedly interesting as well as very curious. You cannot find a Democrat who ever expected, or even wanted, to carry New-Hampshire. Such a danger was to have been avoided at any cost; success in that State would have given their party such an overweening confidence that they would have died from political apoplexy next November; they would have had no incentive to work; they would have waxed fat and gross with the certain prospect of the spoils and in a state of supreme Democratic overconfidence; the Republicans would have stolen the victory out of their grasp. But there is another phase of the question, in the fact that some of the old Democratic war-horses, hitherto silent, are muttering curses this morning on the proposed unholy alliance at Cincinnati. A prominent Ohio Democratic member of Congress, contemplating with disgust the Labor Reform vote in New-Hampshire, denounced with much fervor the idea of tying the great Democratic Party, with its millions of voters, upon the tail of a party that, in the entire poll of the State vote, could not get enough to make a respectable show of "scattering." As to the sorehead Republicans, their feelings are gravely set forth in this morning's Democratic organ, the *Patriot*, which, not meaning to be sarcastical, says:

"It must be confessed that the impression produced by the speeches of Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. SUMNER and their associates upon this New-England community is far less than their friends anticipated. This may perhaps be attributed in part to the course pursued by Senator PATTERSON and his followers, who out-Heroded Herod in their support of GRANT after having concerted with the Liberals here in the original opposition. That desertion will not profit Mr. PATTERSON much, for he has long since been registered for execution at the first opportunity. Having sacrificed the respect of those whom he deserted, he will not even gain the reward which treachery sought to acquire."

### KENTUCKY.

**Meeting of the Republican State Convention—Speech of Gen. Harlan—Appointment of Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 13.—The Republican State Convention held here today was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the State. The Convention adopted resolutions indorsing the Administration of President GRANT, and instructing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to cast the vote of Kentucky for Gen. GRANT for President, and Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. It will be remembered that Gen. HARLAN, during the last gubernatorial campaign, made the best and most thorough canvass in behalf of our cause that was ever made. The "Dark and Bloody Ground" in every county in which he spoke, gave an increased Republican majority. He was today chosen to preside over the deliberations of the Convention, and on taking the chair said:

You have assembled, Republicans of Kentucky, to make preparations for the great contest of 1872. Upon the issue of that contest may depend the permanent success of those principles which constitute the glory of the Republican Party, and which I believe will in future times constitute the crowning glory of our country. Now, as much as at any time in the past, the brightest interests of the country demand the continuance in power of the Republican Party. What party has not committed errors. Have abuses in the administration of public affairs existed in any department of the public service? What political party, since the organization of the Government, has been so clear in its great office as that no abuses have existed under its Administration? Certainly it can't be said of the Democratic Party that it never committed errors. We intend to stand by the country, and to that end we intend to give our hearty and cordial support to the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. We claim to be liberal in our principles and feelings. We have no hostility to any part of the country, or to any portion of the people of this country. The Republican Party has saved the financial credit of the nation. It has to its immortal honor, be it said, given freedom to the slaves, and engrafted upon our Constitution the doctrine of perfect equality before the law of every human being in this broad land. It has largely reduced taxation and the public expenditures. It has reduced the public debt during the Administration of President GRANT in the sum of nearly three hundred millions. It has gived stability to our whole financial system, so that our credit rests upon an enduring basis throughout the world. It has inaugurated a wise and humane policy toward the Indian tribes inhabiting the Territories of the West. It has maintained the honor of the country in its negotiations with the greatest Powers of the world. Let us adhere to it with unfaltering fidelity.

WALTER EVANS, of Hopkinsville, was elected temporary Chairman, and J. B. STANBURY, (colored,) of Fayette County, Secretary. After the appointment of the usual committees, WILLIAM CASSIUS GOODLOE, from the Seventh District, offered a resolution declaring no delegate entitled to a seat unless he would agree to support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, whoever he may be. Considerable discussion followed, the delegation from Kenton County protesting against the passage of the resolution, which was finally adopted by an overwhelming majority, and the delegation from Kenton County immediately retired from the Convention. Hon. JOHN M. HARLAN, of Louisville, was elected permanent Chairman, and Hon. J. L. SCOTT, of Frankfort, Secretary, with one Vice-President from each Congressional District, and one from the State at large.

The Committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

We, the Republicans of Kentucky, in Convention assembled, do declare:

That we recognize with pride the beneficial achievements of the present Administration in the management of the national affairs; in executing the wishes of the people as declared by law; in condemning and punishing corruption, and in relieving the industries of the country from the grievous burdens thrust upon them.

That to an extent beyond our most sanguine expectations the Republican Party has reduced the public debt, and at the same time appreciated to a high standard the national currency and securities of the Government.

That we express undiminished confidence in the personal and official integrity and honor of President GRANT, and we have witnessed with satisfaction the refutation and exposure of the falsehoods and calumnies directed against him.

That we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of the Convention which is to assemble on the 5th day of June, in Philadelphia; and, believing that President GRANT has met his pledges given to the country, in the administration of his high offices, he deserves our thanks and support, and our delegates are instructed to vote for his renomination for President of the United States.

That for sacrifices and services in behalf of his country the Republicans of Kentucky are indebted to Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN, and we present his name with pride to the Republicans of the United States as our choice for Vice-President.

After adopting a resolution declaring the right of all the members of the Republican Party to hold office, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

### WISCONSIN.

**Appointment of Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention—Resolution Favorable to the Administration, &c.**

MADISON, WIS., March 13.—At a meeting of the Republican Central Committee, held in the Assembly Rooms at this place, today, the Committee on Permanent Officers reported the following: President, Levi Hubbell, of Milwaukee; Vice-Presidents—A. U. Stafford, A. J. Turner, A. W. Joiner, Col. G. H. Walther, A. H. Atwater, Levi Howland, J. G. Thorpe, R. J. Flint—being one from each district; Secretaries—J. H. Waggoner, D. W. C. Wilson, H. D. Barron. The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was adopted amid great applause:

That we cordially indorse the platform of principles adopted by the last Republican Nominating State Convention, and to this avowal of policy we invite the earnest attention of the electors of the State. That the continued confidence of the people of the country is due to the Administration of President GRANT, whose reduction of the public debt, and consequent lessening of taxation; under whose recommendation we have reason to hope for further equalization of the Tariff laws; whose judicious and patriotic foreign policy; whose respect for the will of the people, and whose efficient enforcement of the laws and pacific dealing with a part of the Union which was chaotic when he became President, has justified the highest expectations of the great party that designated him for his present high place, and of the voters of the country who clothed him with Executive power.

That this Convention most heartily recommend that the delegates here elected to the Republican National Convention cast their united and entire vote for the nomination of U. S. GRANT for President of the United States.

Mr. KEEP reported from the Committee to nominate Delegates and Electors at Large.

The following Delegates and Electors at Large were elected: Delegates—C. L. J. Meyer, Thos. S. Allen, Jas. Bentliff, Lucius Fairchild. Electors—E. F. B. Flescher, William E. Cramer. District Delegates and Electors were chosen, as follows: First District—Delegates, L. S. Blake, Frank Leland; Elector, J. S. Nichols. Second District—Delegates, N. S. Green, E. W. Keyes; Elector, George G. Swan. Third District—Delegates, G. W. Ryland, A. Ludlow; Elector, O. B. Thomas. Fourth District—Delegates, A. Finch, L. D. Frisby; Elector, F. Hilyer. Fifth District—Delegates, John H. Jones, Otto Fronnel; Elector, E. C. McFetrich. Sixth District—Delegates, G. W. Paine, W. H. Wree; Elector, G. E. Haskinson. Seventh District—Delegates, J. G. Sharp, John Comstock; Elector, Judge R. Bunn. Eighth District—Delegates, Hon. Walter D McIncloe, Hon. Thad. C. Pound; Elector, Henry D. Barron.

After a speech from President HUBBELL, the Convention adjourned.

## THE TOWN MEETINGS.

**Results in Thirty-four Counties—Republican Gain of Thirty-one Supervisors.**

The Albany *Evening Journal* has full comparative returns from thirty-four counties in this State, in which the town-meetings have been held this Spring, and which shows an aggregate Republican gain of thirty-one Supervisors, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Republican gains | 58 |
| Democratic gains | 27 |
| Aggregate Republican gains | 31 |

The *Journal* says: "From two or three counties we are without an exact comparison; but the following table will be found substantially correct. We have in several cases where Independent or Reform Democrats were elected, placed them in the Democratic column. The results last year in the same counties showed a gain upon the previous year of forty-two, making the gains now, over two years ago, seventy-three:

| | 1871. | | 1872. | | Gains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rep. | Dem. | Rep. | Dem. | Rep. | Dem. |
| Allegany | 23 | 7 | 26 | 4 | 3 | .. |
| Broome | 15 | 5 | 13 | 7 | .. | 2 |
| Cattaraugus | 21 | 11 | 23 | 9 | 2 | .. |
| Cayuga | 25 | 5 | 23 | 7 | .. | 2 |
| Chautauqua | 20 | 6 | 21 | 5 | 1 | .. |
| Chemung | 8 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 3 | .. |
| Chenango | 15 | 6 | 14 | 7 | .. | 1 |
| Columbia | 7 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 4 | .. |
| Delaware | 11 | 7 | 9 | 9 | .. | 2 |
| Dutchess | 15 | 10 | 21 | 4 | 6 | .. |
| Erie | 23 | 27 | 35 | 15 | 12 | .. |
| Fulton | 4 | 6 | 3 | 7 | .. | 1 |
| Genesee | 9 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| Herkimer | 9 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 4 | .. |
| Jefferson | 18 | 8 | 16 | 10 | .. | 2 |
| Lewis | 9 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 1 | .. |
| Livingston | 9 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 3 | .. |
| Madison | 11 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| Monroe | 17 | 16 | 20 | 13 | 3 | .. |
| Oneida | 21 | 19 | 23 | 17 | 2 | .. |
| Onondaga | 18 | 9 | 19 | 8 | 1 | .. |
| Oswego | 16 | 11 | 12 | 15 | .. | 4 |
| Otsego | 15 | 9 | 12 | 12 | .. | 3 |
| Rensselaer | 8 | 21 | 18 | 16 | 5 | .. |
| Saratoga | 15 | 5 | 13 | 7 | .. | 2 |
| Schenectady | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Steuben | 18 | 14 | 14 | 18 | .. | 4 |
| St. Lawrence | 29 | 4 | 31 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| Tioga | 8 | 2 | 6 | 4 | .. | 2 |
| Ulster | 11 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 1 | .. |
| Wayne | 10 | 5 | 10 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Washington | 13 | 4 | 12 | 5 | .. | 1 |
| Wyoming | 11 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| Yates | 8 | 1 | 7 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| Total | 473 | 287 | 504 | 256 | 58 | 27 |

## A NATIONAL FEUD.

**Desperate Fighting Between the Americans and Mexicans in Arizona.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—Arizona dispatches say that WILLIAM MCFARLAND was found murdered and horribly mutilated. The American residents went after a Mexican who was reported to have threatened MCFARLAND'S life, and having found him, shot him on sight. The Mexican friends retaliated by killing one of the shooting party, on which the Americans made a general raid on the Mexicans and killed four. A fifth intrenched himself in an adobe house, on which the attacking party blew up the house, and shot him also. All the business houses in Sanford and Florence are closed in apprehension of an attack from the Mexicans, who are the most numerous and greatly exasperated.

## THE WEATAER.

**Events and Probabilities.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14—1 A. M.—The lowest barometer, which, on Tuesday night, was over Iowa and northward, has rapidly moved north-eastward over Lake Michigan into Canada with diminishing pressure southward to the Gulf and eastward to the Atlantic, preceded by brisk and high winds; southerly to easterly winds from the Upper Mississippi Valley to the upper lakes, and cloudy and threatening weather, with occasional light snow; southerly winds are now prevailing over the New-England States, with cloudy weather and occasional light snow; south-easterly to south-westerly winds are now reported from the Middle States, with cloudy weather and light rain over the Middle Atlantic States; rising barometer, falling temperature, and clearing weather are now prevailing from the lower Missouri Valley to the lower lakes and northward. The rivers have fallen at Keokuk and Pittsburg, and risen at Louisville, and decidedly so at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer over Georgian Bay will continue moving north-eastward, and the pressure diminishing over the New-England, Middle and Southern States. South-easterly to south-westerly winds are probable for the New-England States, with cloudy and threatening weather, the former veering to westerly on Thursday. Westerly to northerly winds, with partly cloudy but pleasant weather, are probable for the Middle States on Thursday. South-easterly to south-westerly winds will prevail over the South, Atlantic, and Eastern Gulf States, with rising temperature and increased cloudiness. An area of diminished pressure will probably move eastward over the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, with cloudy and possibly threatening weather. Pleasant weather will continue over the Upper Lake region and westward. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Yesterday morning was very cold. During the day it began to moderate, with a sprinkling of snow at 9 P. M. The thermometer indicated at 6 A. M. 18°; 11 A. M., 28°; 2 P. M., 34°; 9 P. M., 34°; lowest before 6 A. M., 15°. Barometer, 30.36, 30.38, 30.37, 30.30. Corresponding date last year, thermometer, 37°, 48°, 55°, 48°.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

### FRANCE.

**Legal Penalties Against the International—Political Tour of M. Gambetta.**

VERSAILLES, March 13.—In the Assembly today Minister DUFAURE made a powerful speech in support of the bill for penalties against the International Society, which he declared was a standing menace to European society. M. JULES FAVRE opposed the bill. At the close of the debate the first clause making it a criminal offense to belong to the Society, was adopted by a vote of 501 to 104. At a sitting of the Budget Committee today President THIERS consented to reduce the army contingent from 460,000 to 440,000 men, thereby saving 10,000,000 of francs to the country. The President urged upon the Committee the adoption of the tax on raw materials. M. GAMBETTA will shortly start on a political tour through France and will deliver addresses at all the principal cities. The negotiations for anticipating the payment of the balance of the war indemnity have been commenced between France and Germany.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Another Scandal in High Life—The Erie Case in London.**

LONDON, March 13.—Some time past an examination was had into certain charges against the wife of the Queen's Advocate-General, Sir TRAVERS TWISS, made by Solicitor CHAFFERS, an eminent member of the Bar. This resulted in a suit against Mr. CHAFFERS for libel on Lady TWISS. The hearing of the case commenced last week. The principal witness was Lady TWISS herself, who was subjected to a severe cross-examination, which lasted several days, with regard to immoral conduct previous to her marriage. This week the case was brought to a sudden close by the unexplained disappearance of the lady, much to the astonishment of her friends, who felt confident of her innocence. The claimant to the Tichborne estate, who has been in prison since the adverse decision of his case, has hopes of securing the required bail—£50,000—to effect his release. It is reported that the prisoner, if bailed, will be immediately rearrested on a charge of forgery. Mr. MONTAGUE WILLIAMS is to conduct the prosecution against the prisoner. Dispatches from New-York reporting the change in the direction of the Erie Railroad Company, and the deposing of JAY GOULD from the Presidency, have been received in this city. The *Times*, of this morning, in an article on the subject, says the election of the new Board of Directors, and the elevation of Gen. DIX to the Presidency of the Company, will restore confidence in American enterprise, and, consequently, result in an increase of the resources of the country.

MURPHY, the well-known anti-Popery lecturer, is dead. It is believed his death was caused by injuries received at the hands of a mob while he was delivering a lecture some time since at Whitehaven. The Queen has approved the grant of a pension to the widow of MARK LEMON. The proprietors of the newspaper and job printing offices in London are endeavoring to break up the various typographical unions in the city, and a strike of the compositors in consequence of this movement is imminent. Only £3,750 of the amount required to bail the Tichborne claimant has thus far been found, but the prisoner expects to secure the full amount. He is certain to be rearrested on a dozen charges if released. The new iron-clad ram *Rupert* was launched yesterday from the Government dock-yard at Chatham. In the trial for perjury, a large number of witnesses are expected to be brought forward by the prosecution to show that the claimant of the Tichborne estates is ARTHUR ORTON. It is reported that detectives have arrived from Australia with a warrant for the arrest of ORTON on a charge of murder.

### ITALY.

**Friendly Feeling Between Germany and Italy—Review of the National Troops.**

ROME, March 13.—The *Opinion Nationale* hints that one of the objects of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES' visit here is to bring about a good understanding between Italy and Germany with reference to common action against the clerical parties in both countries. King VICTOR EMMANUEL will review the Italian troops stationed in and around Rome, some time during the present month. The review will take place in the presence of the King and Queen of Denmark and Gen. MOLTKE, who will be in Rome at the time. The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has approved the bill for the reorganization of the army. The Italian Government asks Parliament for an appropriation of 700,000 *lire*, to meet the expenses of the Italian Department in the Vienna Exposition.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

**Vote on the New Swiss Constitution—A Crisis in Spain Anticipated.**

BERNE, March 13.—The Federal Council has appointed the 12th of May as the day for the people to vote on the ratification of the revised Constitution adopted by the National and State Councils.

MADRID, March 13.—A canvass of the political field made by the Government party estimates that the new coalition will return about 100 members to the Cortes in the forthcoming elections. A crisis is thought to be at hand. King AMADEUS is said to be concentrating his army around Madrid, disarming the National Guard and preparing to defend his throne.

### CUBA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

**Laying of New Telegraph Lines—A Land-slide Near Rio de Janeiro.**

HAVANA, March 13.—The statements published in several of the American journals regarding ZALDO & Co. are greatly exaggerated. The telegraph line from Havana to Santiago de Cuba was finished yesterday. The line will be opened to private business in a few days.

LISBON, March 13.—The mail steamer *Douro* arrived today from Rio de Janeiro the 22d ult. A tremendous land-slide occurred on the line of the Paulo Railroad. An inclined plain miles in extent moved from its foundations and buried the road for a long distance under earth and rocks. It was believed that it would take two months' work to restore the road to working order.

PLYMOUTH, March 13, via KINGSTON and ST. THOMAS.—The British screw frigate *Aurora*, thirty-five guns, while leaving Plymouth Sound today, for Gibraltar, struck on Nicholas Reef. Tugs are at work trying to pull her off, with prospects of success, as the tide is rising.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 13.

Mr. EDMUNDS reported from the Committee on the Judiciary the bill extending the provisions of the act for the removal of cases from the State to Federal Courts, to cases in which either the plaintiff or the defendant is an alien. Passed. Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill authorizing the survey and marking of the boundary line between United States territory and the British Possessions, from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment the bills to enable the President to appoint a Pay-master-General of the army; to provide for the payment of women nurses during the war, and granting condemned cannon for a soldiers' monument at Mound City, Ill.

INVESTIGATION OF SENATORIAL PATRONAGE.

Mr. CONKLING called up his resolution asking the President to communicate to the Senate the number of recommendations for office made by the Senators from New-York, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, and proposed to add to it the following: "And whether appointments or removals have in any instance been made at the suggestion or request of any third party, who has acted as a go-between between either of said Senators and the appointing power, or represented, or in any manner caused it to be understood that such appointments or rewards would be agreeable to, or were desired by any Senator, and if so giving the names of the persons who so represented, or caused it to be understood, and particularly whether any such appointments or rewards have been made at the request or suggestion of ROSWELL HART, Assistant Superintendent of the Naval Service at New-York, or of A. H. LAFLIN, Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, or of A. B. CORNELL, Surveyor at the Port of New-York, they or either of them professing to represent any of such Senators; also, whether any such Senators have made application in reference to contracts to be awarded to the lowest bidder, and if so, the name of such Senator, and at whose suggestion such application was made.

Mr. CONKLING said he would not have ventured to use the names of the three gentlemen named in the resolution, but for the fact that they themselves wished to have the inquiry made.

After a brief discussion, the resolution went over.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment making the salary of the District Judge of the Northern District of Illinois $5,000, which was ruled out of order.

Mr. TRUMBULL then gave notice of the amendment, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, as were also amendments offered by Messrs. MORTON and KELLOGG to increase the salaries of the District Judges of Indiana and Louisiana.

Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment, increasing the salaries of the heads of Bureaus and of the Commissioner of Education, having been included, was then adopted—yeas 29, nays 18.

Mr. SAWYER renewed the amendment increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Education, and after some discussion it was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 16.

Mr. KELLOGG renewed the amendment providing for ceding back to the City of New-Orleans the site of the Mint in that city, unless a Mint should be established there within six months. The amendment was laid on the table. An amendment was adopted raising the salaries of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the Solicitor of the Revenue Department, to $4,000 each.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Claims to $6,000, which was pending when, at 5½ P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HALDEMAN presented a petition of merchants and citizens of Philadelphia in favor of reducing the tariff to a strictly revenue basis.

Mr. B. F. MEYERS presented a petition of citizens of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in favor of a tariff on a strictly revenue basis, and for the repeal of the duties on salt, coal and pig-iron.

Mr. COBURN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that minors under twenty-one years of age shall not be enlisted in the military service of the United States without the consent of their parents or guardians, if they have any, and providing a penalty against officers who violate the act knowingly. After a short discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill granting to the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad Company, the right of way over the Government Rock Island Bridge, the Company to contribute one-third of the expense of maintaining the bridge. It was passed. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the removal of certain causes to the United States Courts; authorizing the removal from the State Courts to a United States Circuit Court, of suits brought by a non-resident of such State, or an alien, against another non-resident of the State where jurisdiction by the State Court is obtained by personal service of process only. After a long technical discussion, the bill was recommitted.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented a petition of the Hazard Powder Company, of New-York City, and forty-four others in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Milwaukee and Kansas City, engaged in the importation, consumption and manufacture of saltpetre, or nitrate of potash, praying that it be added to the free list.

PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

The House, at 1½ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the Chair, on the Post-office Appropriation bill, the pending question being the amendment increasing the subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, for its China line, from $500,000 to $1,000,000 a year, and making the service fortnightly instead of monthly.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a substitute, reducing the subsidy to $500,000, provided that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company shall perform the service semi-monthly, and may perform it in ships of foreign construction. He desired to test the sense of the House as to whether it was not better to let this Company purchase its steamers abroad than to pay $500,000 out of the Treasury for the sentimental privilege of seeing the United States flag flying on the Pacific Ocean. He held that this increased subsidy was on the principle of robbing Peter to pay Paul—paying subsidies with one hand and keeping up protection with the other.

Mr. MORGAN opposed the increased subsidy, and referred to a statement made to him by Mr. COLLINS, when he got his first subsidy of $300,000, that it had cost him more than that to get it. He would not charge corrupt practices on members, but they all knew that the lobbies were packed with plunderers. This scheme was not republican; it was not democratic; but would not the country believe it was a scheme of plunder devoid of shame. He denounced it as a conspiracy against the Treasury and against the people.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, replied to Mr. MORGAN, and reminded him of the great men of both parties who had voted for the Collins subsidy. He asked him whether he dared to insinuate corrupt motives against CLAY and WEBSTER and CRITTENDEN.

Mr. MORGAN (loudly and excitedly)—I dare do anything that is right. I dare to say that this scheme is a scheme of plunder; that it taints the atmosphere. The gentleman may make the most of my remarks.

Mr. BROOKS (with a display of great feeling)—I will go down to posterity with CLAY, and WEBSTER and CRITTENDEN for that appropriation to support the flag of our country on the ocean. [Applause.] I have before me the record of the distinguished men of both the Whig and the Democratic Party who supported that appropriation from 1848 to 1855. This is no new question. It has been agitated twenty years ago. The Collins line was unfortunate, but its misfortune was due not to the want of support on the part of the people, but by the bad management of the Company, and by the subsequent extraordinary efforts of Great Britain in subsidizing the Cunard line.

After a loud debate, and without disposing of any of the pending amendments, the Committee rose, and the House, at 4½ P. M., adjourned.

## BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The channel of the Hudson River was opened to Peekskill yesterday.

The Republicans of Nashua, N. H., held a grand jollification meeting last night.

The California Republican State Convention is to meet in Sacramento, Thursday, April 25.

The Republicans of Hartford City, Conn., fired 100 guns last night, in honor of the New-Hampshire victory.

An oil and lamp store and dry goods establishment were burned at Hamilton, Canada, on Tuesday. Loss, $45,000.

There were twenty-one deaths from small-pox at Chicago during the week, and seventy-seven cases have been reported.

Lord NORTHBROOK, the newly-appointed Viceroy of India, will sail from London for Bombay on the 25th inst.

May 1, not May 6, is the date appointed for the meeting of the Liberal Republican National Convention, in Cincinnati.

The Methodist Episcopal Convention have designated Baltimore as the next place for holding the annual Conference.

Gov. HARVEY, of Kansas, will send the testimony taken by the Senatorial Investigating Committee to Washington in about a week.

A telegram from Fort Laramie, states that RED CLOUD, with 200 warriors, came to that post, Tuesday, and was to hold a council yesterday.

ERASTUS EWING was yesterday arrested at Albany as being the person who set fire to Martin's Hall on Monday evening, and confessed the act.

Information has been received by Revenue officers at Nashville, Tenn., that a band of mounted Kuklux, disguised, were in Bedford County.

The steamer *Katahdin*, which left Winterport, Me., for Boston, Tuesday, is frozen up below Bucksport; also, the tug that went to her assistance.

The Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its session, in Alleghnay City, yesterday morning, Bishop SIMPSON presiding.

One of the convicts who has escaped from Carson Jail, California, on Sunday night, has been recaptured, and the others are being closely pursued.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of WM. DISSENGER, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue Tenth District of Pennsylvania.

A fire, Tuesday night, destroyed twelve wooden buildings, including the United States and Great Western Hotels, at Petrolia, Ontario. The loss is $20,000.

The report to the effect that Gov. HOFFMAN had requested Superintendent MILLER, of the Insurance Department, to resign, is still credited at Albany.

Tuesday night a fire broke out in a wooden building at Chester, Vt., occupied by CHAS. HOWARD. The building and contents were entirely consumed.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention, to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, to nominate Presidential Electors, met at Madison, yesterday.

There has been formed in California a corporate company that proposes to reclaim, by a very extensive system of sea walls, all the marsh land in the State.

The reported interview between a reporter of a New-York paper and Gov. GRATZ BROWN, in regard to national politics, is pronounced to be a forgery by the Governor.

The Boston *Post* thinks the New-Hampshire Democrats are "not so entirely unaccustomed to such results" as their overthrow on Tuesday as to be discouraged.

SAMUEL C. LANDRY, a resident of Flint, Mich., employed as a brakeman on a coal-train at Middletown, N. Y., was run over yesterday morning, and fatally injured.

The loss by the fire at H. R. DEACON'S, HENNICKER & CO.'S and PATTERSON & CO.'S lumber-yards, on Twentieth and Market streets, Philadelphia, amounts to $60,000.

The schooner *Alexander Milliken*, of Ellsworth, Me., from New-York for Boston, with staves, went ashore at Nauset, Cape Cod, on Tuesday. Two of the crew were drowned.

The work on the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway, is being rapidly put under contract. The road will be completed and in running order from Indianapolis to Decatur Ill., within eighteen months.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### A Question of Veracity Raised by Mr. Edmund Jessen.

### Brilliant Field-Day in the Lower House.

### Interesting Debate on the Steamship Subsidy.

### Patronage-Seeking Agiin Agitating the Senate.

### Chief-Justice McKean, of Utah, Before the Judiciary Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—When Mr. EDMUND JUSSEN, Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, and brother-in-law of Senator SCHURZ, states, as he does in his letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, that the Senator never asked his appointment, nor took any interest in it, he raises an issue of veracity, in which his relative must cruelly suffer. It is susceptible of proof on the witness stand that Senator SCHURZ did recommend his brother-in-law in writing, and it can be futhermore proved by one or more living witnesses that Senator SCHURZ urged Mr. JUSSEN'S appointment in person. Nobody here is complaining because he did these things; but as he, by implication, has denied them, and as his brother-in-law denies them positively, and as the Senator assails his associates in the Senate for doing far less culpable things, he ought to be given an opportunity of denying them under oath. That will settle the matter.

STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDY.

The House spent the entire day in discussing the steam-ship subsidy question. It was the most brilliant field-day of the session, and under the five minute rule, about thirty speeches from the best and ablest men in the house, followed each other in rapid and piquant succession. Sharp repartee was of constant occurrence. Mr. BROOKS and Gen. MORGAN had an encounter that called from the former a retort which was loudly applauded from all parts of the House. MORGAN charged that the failure of the Collins line of steamers was an argument against any further subsidizing, alleging that it had cost $600,000 to get the House to vote $300,000. Mr. BROOKS was a member at that time, and voted for the subsidy, in company with such men as CLAY, CRITTENDEN and WEBSTER. "And in their company," said the latter, "I am not afraid to go down to posterity with the gentleman's slander." Mr. BROOKS concluded with the hope that the Democratic Party might go to pieces if it arrayed itself against the commerce of the country by opposing this measure. Those who spoke against the proposition were generally the free-traders, and Mr. FARNSWORTH antagonized it with an amendment proposing that the Company perform semi-monthly service for the old subsidy, but with the privilege of doing it in foreign-built vessels. Thus the two rival measures for reviving commerce are brought together, and the vote, when it comes, will indicate to which measure the House is inclined.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO OFFICE.

Mr. CONKLING today secured some consideration for his resolution calling for information about Senatorial recommendations to office, though no action was taken. Mr. LOGAN, who regards recommendations as a right as well as a privilege, moved to lay the whole matter on the table, and his motion was just about to prevail, when Mr. CONKLING, in reply to a question from Mr. SHERMAN, said he really thought it necessary to vindicate his own action that the information should be called for and obtained. This changed the aspect of the whole situation, as many thought it due to any Senator under such circumstances to yield to such a request. Meantime Mr. CONKLING had indicated a desire to accept the amendment that Mr. TRUMBULL offered the other day, and also to broaden the inquiries so as to learn what efforts had been made by Senators to obtain patronage. There seems to be a general feeling in the Senate that this affair has gone far enough, since, by the confession of Mr. TRUMBULL, the object of the resolution, which was to show that some of those who have been charged with dispensing the patronage of the Administration have been no more active in this respect than the self-styled Reformers, has been fully achieved. Mr. HAMLIN favored a general investigation into this subject, and gave it as his judgment, based upon personal experience, that in promptness, efficiency and integrity the Departments of the Government were better conducted at the present time than for thirty years past. A funny incident was the action of Parson TIPTON, who took out of his desk a portfolio containing a written speech, which he opened and tied up, and opened again, and finally restored to its resting place, like a gun loaded in reserve. Mr. TIPTON is said to have a dozen speeches ready, any one of which will fit any occasion.

THE WOOL TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee have finally fixed upon the Wool tariff, which is to be modified as follows: All specific and ad valorem rates are to be changed to ad valorem rates exclusively, viz.: Fifty per cent. on manufactured, and 30 per cent. on raw wools, with the exception of Cape of Good Hope and other fine qualities, which, to help the manufacturers of hats and broadcloths, are reduced to 20 per cent.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

District-Attorney BATES and Chief Justice MCKEAN were both before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, this morning, in regard to Utah matters. Justice MCKEAN is desirous of such legislation as shall vindicate his course in the prosecutions there, and enable him to carry out the actions begun. His appearance before the Committee was informal and at his own request. Judge BATES was informed by some members of the Committee, and brought in that there might be a fair hearing on both sides. The hearing was entirely informal, as the Committee has no bill before it, though it has the power to consider the subject independently of any reference made by the Senate, and to draft and report a bill. The Mormon Committee, consisting of Ex-Congressman THOMAS FITCH, Ex-Gov. FRANK FULLER and L. Q. CANNON, editor of the Deseret *News*, the Mormon organ at Salt Lake, bearing the Constitution of the State of Deseret, arrived here today. They will embrace the earliest opportunity to present the Constitution in the House, and to have it referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Japanese Ambassadors have issued cards for a grand reception at the Arlington House to-morrow evening.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate spent the whole day in amending the Appropriation bill so as to increase the salary of certain offices, and did not reach the end, the bill going over again for more discussion. In the discussion today, Commissioner WATTS, of the Agricultural Department, got some very doubtful compliments from Mr. EDMUNDS and useless defense from Mr. CASSERLY. Mr. EDMUNDS was severe on Mr. WATTS' occupancy of the Agricultural Department building for a residence. Mr. SHERMAN thought the chief farmer of the country, probably meaning Mr. GREELEY, ought to be the head of that Department.

ALABAMA KUKLUX.

Ex-Senator WARNER, of Alabama, accompanied by United States District-Attorney MINNIS, of that State, arrived here today. Gen. WARNER is warmly greeted by hosts of friends, who are not disappointed to find that the fact that he could not remain Collector of the Port of Mobile makes no difference whatsoever with the standard of his Republicanism. District-Attorney MINNIS has just convicted six Kuklux, the first victims of the law in that State, three of whom are on the way to the Albany Penitentiary. Col. MINNIS was formerly a Confederate soldier.

# PERILS OF THE SEA.

## Details of the Wreck of the Great Republic.

### Graphic Description of the Scenes by Her Captain—Desperate Efforts to Save the Ship—Courage of the Crew—Only One Life Lost.

By the courtesy of Capt. SAMUEL B. INGHAM, of the ship *Denmark*, formerly well known as the *Great Republic*, we are enabled to give the following graphic description of the total loss of that vessel, which event occurred on the 4th inst. while at sea:

The *Denmark* sailed from Liverpool in the latter part of January for Bombay, but encountered a hurricane which greatly distressed the ship, broke her pumps, and necessitated her being put in at RioJaneiro. The pumps were re-repaired and the rigging overhauled, the ship left port in ballast, bound for St. John, New-Brunswick. When in longitude 67°, on Saturday, the 2d of March, Capt. INGHAM was so unfortunate as to encounter another gale. The wind sprang up about 6 A. M. from the south-east sufficiently strong to render it necessary for nearly all the light sails to be taken in, leaving only such as were required to give the vessel headway. The wind continued to gradually increase, hauling round from the southward, until noon, when a squall from the south-west struck the ship and sent her driving through the raging sea. In fact, it was a regular West India hurricane. Fortunately the squall, though very heavy, did not lift the ship, though it forced the men down on the decks. The vessel behaved remarkably well, and being kept under control, ran dead before the wind at a furious rate of speed, under close-reefed foretop and maintop sails, the others having been previously hauled in. So great was the speed of the vessel that she made at least sixteen knots per hour.

Capt. INGHAM, seeing that the storm was a revolving one, kept his ship headed to the eastward, though she labored terribly in the dreadful sea. Her decks were torn open by the force of the waves, the water-ways were broken, and all the light works were carried away. The masts rolled in a frightful manner from side to side, in opposite directions, so that it seemed as if the vessel would be torn apart. Indeed, the vessel was strained very much. For six hours the *Denmark* thus continued to fly before the wind, and night came on. Capt. INGHAM found that the wind was gradually hauling away to the westward, and as it was his only chance of safety, he kept changing his course in the direction of the wind.

At daybreak of Sunday the deck presented a terrible scene of wreck. All the planking had started, and the upper works had disappeared. The crew set to work, endeavoring to repair damages, and calked the seams with three-inch rope, canvas being nailed down over the larger openings. The four double-acting pumps had been kept going all night by aid of the oscillating engine on board for that purpose, but when day broke the water was gaining rapidly. Soon after this the wind began to moderate, though the Captain saw no hope for saving his ship, as he had gone below and discovered that the knees had all been broken adrift and were floating between decks. The stanchions had also worked several inches, but were subsequently secured aft with chains. The plates were loosened, the lanyards of the rigging had also chafed through and been carried away. Those aft were, however, secured with chains. The outside seams had opened, and the oakum had spewed out in great masses. The coppering was ripped and worked off both fore and aft. At that time the officers and crew were expecting to see the masts go by the board every minute, and preparations were made to that end. All of this time the vessel was kept dead before the wind, it being the only chance to save her.

According to his reckoning, Capt. INGHAM believed the ship to be about 200 miles from Bermuda, which lay to the north-west. The *Denmark* had therefore scudded over 500 miles since the gale first appeared. The crew had behaved remarkably well, and obeyed the orders of their officers with readiness and courage. No change in the course of sailing was made up to midnight of Sunday, the 3d inst., except to follow the direction of the wind, which gradually veered round to the north and westward, and visibly lessened in power. A nasty heavy sea was, however, still running to the westward, causing the vessel to labor. As fast as the wind lessened, Capt. INGHAM clapped on all the sail possible, in hopes of reaching Bermuda before the water made too heavily, or another gale came up, a possibility much to be feared in that latitude. All day Sunday the pumps kept the water down, but at 1 o'clock Monday morning it fell calm, a heavy sea still running and causing much distress to the ship, which labored so heavily that the water again began to make rapidly. At this juncture Capt. INGHAM attempted to put the centrifugal pump at work, (the *Denmark* being the only ship in the world having one on board,) but one of the engine boilers showed signs of leaking, and the pump could not be driven, and was of no use in the emergency.

At 4 A. M. the water was found to be still making rapidly and the vessel was sinking, falling over on the starboard side. Having no further hope of saving his ship Capt. INGHAM at once made preparations for abandoning her, the boats being put over the side and properly provisioned. There was one iron boat, thirty feet long, to which the Captain detailed twenty men under himself. Another wooden boat, twenty-eight feet long, was appropriated to the first officer, J. P. SMITH, and ten men. The hird boat, a strong whaler, was given to the second officer, WM. LOCKE, and the remaining six men. All of the ship's instruments were placed in the boats, and also the requisite masts, sails and fittings. Ample supplies of provisions of hard bread and water were put in, together with the carpenter's tools, pieces of wood, canvas, rope and other articles likely to be of use.

At noon of Monday twelve feet of water was found in the hold, and at 3 o'clock it had increased to fifteen, despite the fact that the pumps had been kept going all the time by the aid of steam. The moment of departure having arrived, Capt. INGHAM called his officers and men round him, gave off the courses they should steer in order to reach Bermuda, and told off the boats' crews. The men were quite cool, and as they started to go over the side, gave three hearty cheers for the gallant craft that was so soon to go beneath the waves, every man's heart being quickened and sad at the prospect of leaving her. The Captain saw all hands get into the boats, took a last survey of his ship, then lying at an angle of forty-five degrees, and going down in the trough of the sea, lit his pipe at the galley fire and at once leaped into the stern-sheets of his boat and gave the order to make way.

Precisely at 3½, nautical time, the three boats pulled away from the ship, when a little wind sprang up from the north-east, increasing to a heavy squall, owing to which the boats repassed the *Denmark*, the second boat going quite close, and reporting her on her beam ends, the yard-arms being in the water. The wind afterward veered round to the north-west, it being a perfect gale and a terrific sea running, which drove the boats apart, the occupants never expecting to see each other again, the hour of their parting company being 9 o'clock Monday night.

After a dreadful experience of wind and weather, Capt. INGHAM made Bermuda at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, having been in the boat twenty-five hours. So severe had been the gale, that he lost the gudgeon of the rudder, the mast and sail went overboard, and the tiller-head broke short off, leaving the boat almost at the mercy of the waves. Capt. INGHAM found it impossible to make a harbor until he had sailed almost entirely round the island to avoid the reefs, finally running in at St. George's. In his boat was the son of the engineer, a little fellow of five years, who lay in the stern all night rolled up in a blanket and fast asleep, apparently quite unconcerned and unconscious of his peril.

The first officer ran across a pilot a few miles from the island, when he received assistance and was taken to Hamilton. The second officer arrived in his boat almost simultaneously and ran in at the Royal Navy Dock-yard. On his reporting the wreck and the probability of the other two boats being still at sea, their arrival being then unknown, Capt. APPLIN, of the Royal Navy, and Superintendent of the Dock-yard, sent out three steamers in search of the other boats. One of the merchants, whose name Capt. INGHAM does not know, also engaged a tug at an expense of $1,000 and sent it into the offing in hopes of rendering assistance.

When the three boats joined company all hands were reported alive, though one of the men, named PHILIP CROUCH, died next day from the effects of exposure. This man had previously sailed with Capt. INGHAM on board the *Great Australia*. Messrs. C. H. F. HYLAND & SON, the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment British Infantry, and Capt. LYONS, of the Royal Artillery, did everything in their power to succor the distressed crews, as did also Capt. APPLIN. Taking advantage of the departure of the steamer *San Francisco* for New-York, Capt. INGHAM embarked with his first officer, and arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The remainder of the crew are still at Bermuda under care of the British Consular authorities.

It appears that Capt. INGHAM's ill-luck had not been exhausted, for scarcely had the *San Francisco* gone to sea than she encountered another gale, the vessel being greatly shaken and damaged by the hurricane and heavy sea. The Captain of the *Denmark* testifies in the liveliest manner to the able seamanship displayed by Capt. REYNOLDS and his officers in sailing the *San Francisco* through the tempest, and regards his escape from the perils of the sea as something wonderful, for which he thanks a kind Providence. He proposes to start in a few days for Liverpool and report to his owners, the Merchants' Trading Company, of Liverpool.

The *Great Republic* was a fine three-deck ship of the first class, 302 feet long by 48 feet 4 inches breadth of beam, and 29 feet 2 inches depth of hold. She had a measurement of 3,356 tons, and a draft of 24 feet. The ship was constructed of white oak, copper and iron fastened, and was built at Boston by DONALD MCKAY, in 1853. She was metaled in July, 1862, and had a new half-poop deck put on her during the same year. Her usual port was Yarmouth, until her purchase by the present owners.

The *Great Republic*, after her partial destruction by fire in 1853, was rebuilt with only three decks, instead of the four she originally had. The number of her masts was also reduced from four to three, her tonnage, in her new form, being 2,670 tons. She then became the property of A. A. LOW, and made many and successful trips to various parts of the world. At the time of the famine in Ireland the *Great Republic* carried a cargo of provisions from this City—the gift of New-York citizens—for the relief of the sufferers, and her magnificent proportions were greatly admired by ship-builders on the other side of the Atlantic. She was soon afterward sold to an English firm, and during the Crimean war she was temporarily hired by the English Government as a transport ship, and was engaged in carrying troops and provisions between Marseilles and Sebastopol.

### A Mystery of the Sea.

Capt. WHINERY, of the steam-ship *Wyoming*, from Liverpool, makes the following report:

"March 9, at 10 A. M., latitude 43, longitude 54.35, saw a vessel of about 900 to 1,000 tons, square stern, American build, painted black, had white boats in davits, bowsprit and jibboom, foremast and top-foremast standing, lower foretop sail set, everything else gone; could see no signal or any one on board; was about three miles off; tried to go near her, but the sea was running too high; it was impossible to render any assistance; hove ship to in hopes that the gale would moderate; next morning the vessel was not in sight; the gale and sea being so heavy that we could not turn ship to go back and look for her, we proceeded on our course.

# GEORGE H. THOMAS.

### One of the General's Last Letters—His Views Regarding the Presidency.

Mr. JOHN TYLER, Jr., publishes in the Jacksonville (Fla.) *Sentinel* of March 9 the following letter, received by him from Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, shortly before that distinguished officer's death:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 8, 1870.

*Mr. John Tyler, Jr.:*

DEAR SIR: I have received your two letters dated Oct. 27, 1869, and Feb. 1, 1870. I did not reply to the first because it only reached me some time after my return to this place. In reply to the political portion of the second, I again assure you, in all sincerity, that I have no ambition in the direction of the Presidency, and, therefore, shall not allow my name to go before the people as a candidate for that office in 1872, or at any subsequent date, while there are so many able statesmen in political life to be drawn upon. And is it not rather early to begin to look up another Republican candidate for the next Presidential term? GRANT is still young; has not, as yet, committed any serious mistake, and if he continues steadfast to the principles enunciated in his inaugural, will be entitled to the second term, or at least to the nomination, as an expression of the approbation of the Party for his past services.

My life for the last thirty years has been passed in the military service. During that time I have acquired tastes and opinions respecting public duties and responsibilities, which do not harmonize with the prevailing ideas of the present day. I could not, therefore, hope to meet with such encouragement from the people as the Executive of the United States must have to assure a successful administration, and the consequent prosperity and advancement of the nation.

My services are now, as they have always been, subject to the call of the Government in whatever military capacity I may be considered competent and worthy to fill, and will be cordially undertaken whenever called upon to render. All civil honors and duties I shall continue to decline. Respectfully and truly yours,

GEO. H. THOMAS.

# THE BURNED MAIL.

### List of Registered Letters Destroyed at the Time of the Railroad Accident, Near Springfield.

The Boston *Traveller* gives the subjoined list of registered letters, forwarded from the Post-office in that city, which were destroyed by the fire which burned the mail-car, near Springfield, Mass., on the night of the 7th inst.:

New-York Letters—Nos. 2777, for A. Tuskar; 148, for Miss L. F. Rand; 29, for New-York News Company; 10, for O. Greene; 13, for H. T. Williams; 39, for J. B. Ford & Co.; 18, for I. Ball & Co.; 46, for A. King; 107, for E. C. Allen; 34, for Mrs. A. M. Cole; 14, for J. H. Reeves; 168, for D. O'Brien; 753, for A. W. Scott; 2776, for I. W. Simons; 2784, for A. & C. Kaufman; 2790, for J. Q. Hoyt; 193, for D. Aherns; 2801, for E. Sweet & Co.; 2806, for J. S. Talbor.

No. 929, for W. Backstrom and J. Adler, South Brooklyn.

No. 9 for O. P. Brown, Jersey City, N. J.

No. 22 for Mrs. M. Angeoine, Green Point, N. Y.

No. 121 for Thos. Nolan and H. G. Cassidy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 170 for Mrs. C. Kursch, Prussia.

No. 242 for Mrs. C. C. Schroder, Brooklyn.

No. 2772 for Trottman & Ott; No. 23 for Peterson & Bros.; No. 2792 for Bailey & Co., and No. 2806 for J. Goldthrop, for Philadelphia.

No. 52 for Contract Office; No. 2794 for Register of the Treasury; No. 2797 for Jno. Allison, and No. 2808 for G. S. Boutwell, for Washington City.

No. 2791 for J. Johnson, for Petersburg, Va.

No. 2788 for A. M. McBath, for Knoxville, Tenn.

In Transit—No. 2501 for Portland, Me., to New-York.

No. 2502 for Portland, Me, to Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 2503 for Portland, Me., to Washington, D. C.

Nos. 51 for Chateaugay, N. Y., to New-York; 17 for Randolph to do.; 35 for Plattsburg, N. Y., to do.; 19 for Quechee, Vt., to do.; 32 for Whitinsville, Mass., to do.

About 2,000 ordinary letters were saved. With the exception of these, the entire mail was destroyed.

### The Tribune and the Associated Press Agent.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW-YORK, March 13.

The *Tribune* this morning says, editorially:

"A telegram from Paris to the Associated Press informs us that Mr. SUMNER was mistaken when he stated, in bringing forward his resolution of inquiry into the sale of arms, that the Committee on War Contracts in the French Assembly had requested the United States Government to communicate the result of its investigation into this subject—a request which occasioned considerable remark in Washington, since it purported to have been made several days before an investigation had even been suggested. The Associated Press now tells us that no such resolution was offered or even thought of in the French Committee. But it was the Associated Press which misled Mr. SUMNER, by means of the following dispatch, dated Paris, Feb. 9:

The Assembly Committee on War Contracts has adopted a resolution asking the United States Government to furnish the result of the inquiry into the conduct of American officials who were suspected of participating in the purchase of arms for the French Government during the war.

We dare say Mr. SUMNER, in common with a great many people, would feel obliged to the Press agent for an explanation."

The Associated Press has not received, or pretended to receive, "a telegram from Paris * * that Mr. SUMNER was mistaken," &c. In our telegraphic report from Washington of the "Arms Investigation" yesterday, we gave the following copy of a "dispatch put in evidence by SQUIRES" before the Investigating Committee:

PARIS, March 12, 1872.

RICHARDSON, care REMINGTON, Ilion, N. Y.—Mr. SUMNER was deceived when stating Committee of French National Assembly on War Contracts adopted resolutions asking results of inquiry from the United States Government about sales of arms. I have been repeatedly told by most influential members of this Committee that no inquiry has passed nor thought of. Make of my declaration what use you choose.

HENRY MOREAU, Advocate, Paris.

That is the statement of Mr. "HENRY MOREAU, Advocate." I have reason to believe that our dispatch of Feb. 9 was quoted from the Paris *Patrie*. It may have been incorrect, though I am prepared to answer for our good faith in its utterance. But whether it was true or not, it will be seen from the foregoing that we have not been guilty of the inconsistency alleged by the *Tribune*, of leading Mr. SUMNER into an error and then charging him with the responsibility therefor. Respectfully,

J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

### Semi-Annual Report of the Board of Fire Underwriters.

The Board of Fire Underwriters have issued their semi-annual report, by which it appears that the amount of premiums received by all the companies, from July 1 up to Dec. 31, 1871, on business in this City was $3,158,596 39. Of this sum the City companies received $2,231,508 45, and those companies represented by agencies $927,087 94. The report gives the assessment for fire patrol as $39,482 18, and for general expenses $7,359 96.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MOUNTAINEERING IN THE SIERRA NEVADA. By CLARENCE KING. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO. 1872.

The records of mountaineering adventure contain nothing more startling than the account of the ascent and descent of Mount Tyndall, by Mr. CLARENCE KING and his faithful attendant, COTTER. Mr. WHYMPER'S book on Alpine climbing is full of "hair-breadth 'scapes," but Mr. WHYMPER will probably be the first to acknowledge that he has never made a more perilous journey than the one described in the third and fourth chapters of this extremely interesting book. The ascent of Mount Tyndall was literally completed on an icicle, which melted after the brave voyagers reached the top. How they got down again will consequently be a mystery to everybody, until they read Mr. KING'S own account of the exploit, which we recommend them to do without delay. Besides the vivid description of wild adventures in the mountains, Mr. KING'S book contains many remarkable sketches of odd people whom he has met in the course of his travels. His account of the "Newtys of Pike" is a very striking picture of one of those nomadic families which wander about over the Plains, from State to State, perpetually in search of a "new location." In "Kerweah's Run" Mr. KING gives us a thrilling account of an adventure he had with two of the Mexican scoundrels who infest the new settlements. Another chapter, which presents a striking view of frontier life, and is relieved by many touches of genuine humor, is that entitled "Cut-off Copples's." Indeed, a more varied or entertaining book than this of Mr. KING'S we have not met for a long time. He writes like the open-hearted courageous man which his adventures prove him to be, and his book ought to be carefully preserved by all who wish to collect sketches of scenes and incidents connected with the grand scenery and rough life of the Western margin of the Continent.

KATE BEAUMONT. By J. W. DE FOREST. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. 1872.

Some of our readers have doubtless met with this work in the pages of the *Atlantic*. We hope that all who have not yet read it will get it without delay. It is one of the, best novels which have been published for some time past, and has several special excellencies to recommend it. In the first place, as a story, it is extremely interesting—so interesting that the present writer was unable to lay it down after he had once taken it up. If Mr. DE FOREST does not make a great name as a novel writer, it will be his own fault. He possesses a wonderful power of description—witness his account of the ship on fire in the early chapters, and the picture which he gives of the "rencontre" at Beaumont's house—and he is evidently gifted with a rare talent for character studies. The sketch of Kershaw is slight, too slight, but it reveals the hand of an artist who may easily make himself great, if he takes a little care of himself, and is not in too great a hurry to "write himself out." The book is also valuable for its powerful sketches of Southern life in old days, and in that respect it may be said to possess a historical value. Before people say that no good American novels are being written now, they had better read *Kate Beaumont*. It is worth a dozen of the namby-pamby love yarns which pour out from the English press. Good as it is, we shall expect to receive something very much better yet from Mr. DE FOREST.

THE LEADERS OF PUBLIC OPINION IN IRELAND. By W. E. H. LECKY, M. A. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1872.

Any one who wishes to obtain an insight into the true causes of popular discontent in Ireland will do well to read this volume with care. Mr. LECKY sketches the lives of SWIFT, FLOOD, GRATTAN, and O'CONNELL, and in the course of his work he is necessarily called upon to trace the errors in legislation which embittered large masses of the Irish people, and have rendered them enemies of England. The great questions which have agitated Ireland for a century past are carefully reviewed by Mr. LECKY, and there are few biographies of the four Irish leaders he describes which surpass in interest the brief, but powerful, narratives given in this volume. We recommend it to the attention of all our readers who desire to have an intelligent insight into the principles of the "home rule" party now once more reviving in Ireland.

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS. By J. FENIMORE COOPER. With illustrations by F. O. C. DARLEY. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1872.

This is the first volume of a new edition of COOPER'S novels. It is very clearly printed, and the illustrations are fresh and vigorous. The publishers say of this edition: "Heretofore there has been no edition of the acknowledged head of American romancists suitable for general popular circulation, and hence the new issue of these famous novels will be welcomed by the generation of readers that have sprung up since COOPER departed from us. As time progresses, the character, genius and value of the Cooper romances become more widely recognized; he is now accepted as the great classic of our American literature, and his books as the prose epics of our early history." The price of each volume is only seventy-five cents, and therefore it is within the reach of readers of very limited means.

ON HEROES AND HERO-WORSHIP. By THOMAS CARLYLE. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO. 1872.

This is another volume in the extremely handy republications issued by Messrs. SCRIBNER & CO. We hope that many of our readers have already made the acquaintance of this new edition of CARLYLE'S works. It is an exact reprint of the costly library edition, contains all the latest revisions, is beautifully printed, absurdly cheap, and altogether forms by far the most attractive edition of CARLYLE ever published, for reading in cars, steam-boats, or by the fire-side. Even those who possess the former editions ought by all means to have this.

### The Belgian Murder and Robbery—Examination of the Accused Yesterday.

The examination of CARL VOGT, arrested for having had certain bonds and foreign securities, stolen from the house of the murdered CHEVALIER DU BOIS DE BIANCO, in Brussels, was continued before Justice HOGAN yesterday. Mr. P. W. FIELD testified that he first saw the accused at the gaming-house No. 653 Broadway, and saw the two bonds lost by him there; they were of the face value of 1,000 francs each; one was a bond of the Belgian Government; could not say what the other bond was; passed the bonds to Mr. MYLES, the proprietor of the gaming-house, and supposed that they had been sent to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The witness, on his cross-examination, testified that there were two men with VOGT at the time the bonds were produced; it was between four and six o'clock in the afternoon; never saw the prisoner before nor since until yesterday; had no doubt he was the man; he was in the place about two hours; he spoke German; the witness had had the bonds in his hand; thought they were both in French, and took them across the way to a French house, and had them translated.

Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN applied for an adjournment for the purpose of procuring the presence of witnesses necessary for the prosecution. They had telegraphed for Mr. PETRIE, the proprietor of the Petrie House, in Philadelphia, who acted as interpreter between Detective FARLEY and the accused when the latter was arrested, and his evidence would be of importance. The prosecution were also endeavoring to obtain evidence from Brussels, and Mr. SULLIVAN read to the magistrate the following copy of a cable dispatch sent by the Belgian Consul:

NEW-YORK, March 12, 1872.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs, Brussels, Belgium:*

A person arrested; matter of robbery of DUBOIS DE BIANCO; send immediately witness to prove ownership and theft, with full power of attorney—to bring with him securities found. Answer by cable.

CHARLES MALI, Belgian Consul.

He therefore asked for an adjournment long enough to allow this witness to arrive.

Mr. GROSS, counsel for the prisoner, objected to so long an adjournment, but said he had no objection to an adjournment subject to the arrival of Mr. PETRI, after which he was satisfied that he could convince the Magistrate that his client should not be detained any longer.

The examination was adjourned until Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

# MAZZINI.

### Letter from one of his Old Companions in Arms—Some of His Last Utterances.

BOSTON, March 12, 1872.

*To the Editor of the Boston Globe:*

It is not an eulogy that I wish to make of the great man whom Italy and the universal democracy have just lost. The only panegyric worthy of him is told by the tears of all who weep for his irreparable loss; and he has built himself a monument that none could surpass, were it the work of PHIDIAS! No! it is from my heart, and my eyes filled with tears, that I shall speak a few words in the sacred memory of him, who has taught me, more than any man to love, truth, justice, liberty and *patria*.

It is now more than forty years since MAZZINI wrote upon the banner of young Italy the two words which résuméd all his political and religious faith: *Dio* and *Popolo*. Neither flattery, royal promises, poison, exile, or what was more bitter, ingratitude, could make him deviate from the route he had traced for himself—the accomplishment of the unity and independence of Italy. His ardent soul had this vision, and his energetic will accomplished it; he died too soon, yet he saw Italy united, although not yet a republic. He had many religious and political enemies, who represented him as cruel and sceptical, but he always replied to their attacks by his deeds, and, even in the most angry quarrels, his answers were gentle, almost paternal. Between 1848 and 1849, when he was, in fact, the head of the Roman Republic, one of his first acts was to abolish the pain of death; and he never allowed the property of the Church, the convents, or the Pope, (who had retired to Gaeta,) to be touched. Rich, and making a great deal of money by his writings, he used to spend nearly all in succoring the poor exiled of all nationalities. His only expensive taste was charity; for himself, a soup, two eggs, and a cup of black coffee, formed his usual diet. With a tender and loving heart, he never married, because all the forces of his soul were used, almost from childhood, in the great work for which he lived—the regeneration of Italy. With the most frail and delicate form, (he never weighed more than 120 pounds,) he was a hard worker in all the sense of the word, and generally labored eighteen hours daily, sleeping but five. Yet his noble mind was so active that those who at one time used to watch over his sleep, for fear of his enemies, who had often tried to take his life, could frequently hear that even during his short repose his dear Italy was always present to him. Within this delicate body was inclosed the most indomitable soul, and I remember seeing him in 1848, after the capitulation of Milan, when the volunteers of GARIBALDI were retiring on Bergamo, marching in the advance guard, in the midst of us, whose idol he was, with a musket which he was scarcely able to carry, showing that he was ready to do what he asked of others. It was raining hard, and we had about thirty-five miles to walk. I was the Lieutenant of the company, and Gen. MEDICI was our Captain. MAZZINI was dressed in plain citizen's clothes, without anything to protect him from the rain. I was then young and strong, and could bear a great deal more than a good wetting, so I offered him my thick military cloak. At first he refused to deprive me of it, but I obliged him to take it by saying: "Italy has plenty of officers like me, but only one private like you." He shook me by the hand and said, feelingly: "I obey, Lieutenant."

His writings on political, religious, philosophical and literary subjects are very numerous, and I hope the manuscripts he left will be published together with the rest. Five volumes of his earlier works have already been published in England, and translations of them may be found here in the public library.

Every one knows how, the Italian Democracy having formed two parties—the Deist and the Materialist—MAZZINI attempted to revive faith in the latter, and was only outraged and calumniated by them. His last writings against the Materialists and the Internationalists have been read by almost everybody, so I shall not speak of them here, and will only translate his last letter, which is a defence of his political and religious principles. It was written in Lugano, in the latter part of January, in answer to a friend who wanted to know whether he had recovered from a violent attack of pleurisy. They are almost his last words—the eloquent pen, the generous mind, and the great, loving heart are still forever.

A. C. MAGGIE.

LUGANO, January, 1872.

DEAR FRIEND: First of all, I thank every one of those who have been inquiring about my health, and say that I am slowly improving. It tires me to write, yet I will tell you summarily what I think about the most important questions.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

No one can be silent on this subject without renouncing his own convictions. No one can ask another to be silent on this subject without intolerance. It is a matter of apostolate, and can be hushed in the moment of action, but not before. All depends upon the means, and these can be altered. Do not call our beliefs ridiculous or superstitious; we shall treat yours philosophically, gently deploring them. Let us show ourselves united in the rest, and no one will say that such an union is impossible.

THE POLITICAL QUESTION.

We want a national Republican movement for the benefit of Europe and of humanity. There can be no true Republican movement if it does not include the emancipation of the working classes, the just division of the result of production among the productors, the gradual substitution of association to salary. We must know and think we agree upon this subject. But in a movement which in its immediate development must be national, the point of support of the lever cannot and must not be placed out of the country. The International is practically a word, nothing else; and it is the same we spoke when we said an Universal Republic. The International is nothing as a force. Create anywhere the same circumstances in which Paris was placed, and you will have an insurrection; but the last events were not caused in Paris by the International. It cannot give us a treasury nor an army, and it brings us the enmity and makes us the terror of a whole middle class of people, indifferently good, but who after all are a vital element in Italy. Why, then, choose this banner? Why make enemies without a shadow of necessity? And why accept a banner which covers undeniable errors and immorality? Let us be contented with being the Republican Party, national at the beginning, European to the end.

THE GARIBALDIAN QUESTION.

Whence came the dualism? I have never attacked GARIBALDI, nor have I answered his attacks. I am, even today, ready to agree upon a pact with him. But this pact, this concord, can only be fixed upon with a programme. And this programme must be Republican. GARIBALDI has never declared himself openly. He needs not, if he does not wish it, shake hands with me or any one else; but he must tell the Italians: "There is no safety for you, be it in twenty days or in twenty years, but in the Republic." Then the country will know that we are united. An opportunity will come; let us be prepared to seize it, by working together. But a few days will be sufficient to teach us our duty, when this opportunity arises. Obtain this from him. Cease saying that you belong to the International. Let us treat respectfully the religious question. And the divisions will soon disappear from among us.

I write with a great deal of pain. Try to understand my meaning, and repeat it to your friends. Yours,

GUISEPPE MAZZINI.

### Visit of a Peruvian Admiral.

Admiral HAZA, of the Peruvian Navy, is now in New-York, commissioned by the Peruvian Government to examine and study the fortifications, Navy-yards, Navy and ordnance of the United States; also to report on the merits of the different registers of shipping, known as LLOYD'S books, and to make general inquiry into the maritime resources of this country. He has letters from the War Department instructing the officers in charge of Navy-yards, &c., in the United States to offer him every facility in the discharge of his commission. From this country he goes to England, France, Prussia, &c., for a similar purpose. The Admiral's head-quarters at present are at the office of WILLIAM R. GRACE, Esq., No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York.

### Opening of a New Savings Bank.

Yesterday the new building of the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank, at Avenue C and Seventh-street, was opened. The building is two stories high, with a basement and Mansard roof, and is constructed of iron. The cost of the structure, including the ground, is $85,000. The officers are as follows: C. E. LOEW, President; JOHN ENGLIS and C. V. WATERBURY, Vice-Presidents; C. H. BENEDICT, Secretary and Treasurer; C. E. LOEW, W. W. COOK, and others, directors. During the day several hundred visitors inspected the building, and were entertained by the officers of the institution, which is now in the third year of its existence.

### The Market Savings Bank.

A meeting of creditors of the Market Savings Bank was held yesterday at the office of Mr. DWIGHT, Register in Bankruptcy, for the purpose of proving their debts and electing an assignee. Many proofs of debt were filed, but as notice had not been given to all the creditors, the meeting adjourned without choosing an assignee.

# THE GENERAL ORDER.

## An Authentic Explanation of the New System.

### The Reasons for the Changes in and Distribution of It—Reduced Charges and a Choice of Stores Conferred Upon the Merchant.

The recent action of the Collector in regard to the distribution of the General Order business has occasioned considerable discussion. his real motive appears to have been misunderstood. The troubles which originated in the previous management of the business engendered an unpleasant feeling in the minds of many, from various reasons, against the administration of the Custom-house in the premises, and there were those who desired that its interference in the matter should be entirely discontinued. To these, any project emanating from such a source for the relief of an alleged evil would be regarded with positive distrust, and denounced as partisan or inadequate to the exigencies of the occasion. This spirit appears to have manifested itself in respect to the step taken by the Collector with reference to the General Order business; the charge itself is condemned and the motives that induced it misconstrued. In making the change in the first instance, the Collector resolved to put a stop to the bickerings which always accompanied the General Order business, to render it no longer a bone of contention, and by making it purely non-partisan, to disincumber it of the numerous attacks upon it during its late management. In this resolve he was cordially indorsed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who was also anxious to put an end at once and forever to these interminable disputes. With this purpose in view, distribution of the districts was made for the reduction of expense to merchants and importers, and the best men in the storehouse business were selected for the purpose, confining it entirely to one cartage district, so as to reduce the expense of cartage. The merchants and steam-ship companies were then accorded the privilege of selecting any bonded warehouseman they preferred in the district. They were restrained, however, within its limits, otherwise they might go to the upper part of the City and incur additional expense, for there is an increased cartage on every half mile. In each district there are four and five and sometimes six bonded warehouses, and choice can be had of any one of them. The stores of Mr. FRANK SQUIRE, which have been selected, are situated in West-street, in the Third District, directly in front of the Jersey City Ferry, and very convenient to the Jersey City steamers. Mr. SQUIRE strongly asserts he never made any application for it, and that it was given to him by the Collector because he was one of the oldest men in the business, well known to the merchants and Custom-house people generally, and having the largest stores in the district which have the additional advantage of being quite contiguous to the ferry. He knows of no other reason why it was given to him, but it was not political, as he has been a life-long Democrat. Some of the daily journals asserted he was associated with LEET & STOCKING, but he declares he has no interest, directly or indirectly, with them; that he is independent, and has not even a partner in his business relations. The appointment was unsolicited, and in no way has he paid, agreed to pay or intends to pay a single dollar to any one for it. It is not incumbent on the Jersey ships to take his stores, but they are free to make any selection they think fit. The Cunard and Bremen lines distinctly understand that they can use their own warehouses, by simply having them bonded by some responsible party whom they may name for that purpose, and they will obtain exactly the same advantages as though these restrictions were not imposed. They cannot designate the warehouses of which they are owners, but they can have them bonded. The warehouse designated by the Collector is not necessarily the store to which goods shall go, and importers have the privilege of selecting at will either store in the district. Mr. SQUIRE had not the least intimation of his appointment, and knew nothing of it until he saw it stated in the daily papers. It was said that the firm was the same as before, as he and LEET & STOCKING were connected with it, but this statement is wholly incorrect. Mr. CHARLES SQUIRE, whose name has also been mentioned in connection with the matter, is not associated with LEET & STOCKING, though he owns the stores they occupy. He is also a store-keeper on his own account, but is independent of every one previously connected with the General Order business.

The smallness of the districts was another object devised for the restoration of harmony and to still lessen the expenses of the importer. Under this arrangement the cartage is extremely light, and the whole business so conducted that on a fair consideration no one can reasonably object, and the idea of its being a rich "plum" is instantly dissipated. The change originated in an effort for the interest of commerce, the merchants and the General Government. The charges that the Custom-house was a mere political machine, used for a political purpose, were considered, and in the appointment of a Democrat all party considerations were ignored and the public interests alone regarded. But this action is again censured in the same quarters, and the appointment is condemned as against all precedents, and the old-fashioned doctrine of confining the patronage of the party in power to its own adherents. To work favorably the new system will entail greater labor on the Custom-house official, but it will save an immense expense to the merchants and importers. The increased storage facilities, and the reduced size of the districts will enable them to get their goods twice as quickly as before, and with far less inconvenience. LEET & STOCKING have a regular bonded warehouse, like others, open for the reception of goods under the order of the Collector. They are not designated General Order stores, but bonded warehouses, which may be used or not, according to the wishes of merchants. They are the largest in the Fourth District, but have no other advantages over other stores similarly located. It is quite optional with steam-ship companies to send their goods or not; they pay the charges and have the right of selection. Up to the present no steam-ship company has changed its business from the stores of LEET & STOCKING save the Atlantic Mail Company, which has transferred it to the store of Mr. BLUXOME, in the First District, North River. An improvement in the old system is made under the order of the Collector. The bill furnished by Mr. SQUIRE to the merchants for storage of goods shall specify when they were received and delivered, the amount actually paid for cartage, labor, and storage, and they shall only charge the actual storage. This will prevent misunderstandings and the possibility of overcharge. The rates now, for a case of goods from Jersey City, are: Storage, 30 cents; labor, 30 cents, and cartage, 30 cents, making in all a total of 90 cents. As contrasted with $1 50, the rates formerly charged, it bids fair for success in the future. The statement made that the First District is exclusively occupied by canal-boats, and that they can receive no General Order goods from that district, is represented to be altogether incorrect and made on misinformation.

The questions affecting the General Order business have been greatly misunderstood. It is the result of a positive law—the seventh section of the act of 1854—passed deliberately by Congress, and it leaves the Collector no alternative but obedience. He is personally and pecuniarly responsible for all goods consigned to General Order, and naturally looks to responsible parties to receive the goods. The Collector claims to have done all in his power under this act in the interests of merchants, and more than any of his predecessors, in the freedom given to all in the selection of their stores. A sentence in his order, "there will be no change in any of these stores except for cause" has been misunderstood. What was meant was that he would change them for cause, but for cause only. The change has been made irrespective of party and political considerations, and up to the present it is understood has the approval of the merchants. If it should meet with dissatisfaction the remedy is in the hands of Congress, which created the law under which he now acts.

### The General Order Changes to be Officially Explained.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—It is exceedingly probable that, when the details of the new General Order plan are fully arranged, Collector ARTHUR will be asked by the Senate Investigating Committee to appear and give a full and official history of the whole matter, so that it can be put on record, and thus forever impale as, with the stiletto of truth, the new crop of malignant and mercenary falsehoods with which this thoroughly commercial and non-partisan reorganization has already been assailed by that overflowing vehicle of falsehood and calumny, the New-York *Tribune* and its Copperhead co-laborers.

### A Blow at the Swindling Gift Enterprise Concerns.

ROBERT ELDER, a letter carrier, and FREEMAN CORNISH, proprietor of a gift enterprise concern, were brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, charged with stealing and embezzling letters from the Post-office. The charges were preferred by Special Treasury Agent GAYLOR. It is alleged that CORNISH advertised his gift enterprise under various names, and the letters in reply to these advertisements, were delivered to him by ELDER, the carrier, by arrangement between them. These letters CORNISH opened and appropriated the money which they contained. The object of advertising in the manner referred to, was alleged to be to elude identification, as the whole concern is said to be a mere swindle. The accused were held in $5,000 bail each to appear for examination.

# BOARD OF HEALTH.

### Physicians Ordered to be Prosecuted—Weekly Statistics—Number of Deaths.

The Board of Health met yesterday. Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, presented complaints against four physicians for having failed to report cases of small-pox upon which they had been in attendance. The physicians complained of are Dr. ALFRED S. PURDY, of No. 45 East Twenty-third-street; Dr. NICHOLAS PFEIFFER, of No. 154 East Houston-street; Dr. BROWN, of East Fiftieth-street, and Dr. EDMUND MORITZ, of No. 62 Stanton-street. There were two complaints against Dr. MORITZ. In one case he acknowledged to Dr. MORRIS that he was attending a patient suffering from small-pox, but he refused to give the residence of the patient, or any information about the case, and warned Dr. MORRIS that if any attaché of the Board of Health entered his patient's room he would be shot. The other case was that of JACOB ABERLE, of No. 149 East Houston-street, whom Dr. MORITZ had been attending for nearly two weeks without having reported the same to the Health Department. The Board ordered the physicians named to be prosecuted.

The City Sanitary Inspector reported that the vaccinating corps visited 12,161 families, and performed 7,713 vaccinations, of which 7,192 were secondary, and 521 primary.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending March 2 and 9, 1872: March 2—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 63; measles, 8; diphtheria, 11; small-pox, 74. March 9—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 80; measles, 14; diphtheria, 14; small-pox, 75.

The Register of Records reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 641 deaths, being an increase of 47 upon the previous week, and 117 more than for the corresponding week of 1871. Zymotic diseases occasioned 165 deaths; constitutional, 154; local, 274; developmental, 28, and violent causes, 20. The fatal cases of small-pox increased from 22 to 24; those of scarlatina from 22 to 29; those of hooping-cough from 17 to 21, and those of diarrhœal affections from 9 to 18. The deaths by measles decreased from 15 to 11, by diphtheria and croup together from 28 to 25, by typhus fever from 11 to 2 and by spotted fever from 7 to 6. There were 4 deaths by typhoid fever and 3 by remittent, being in each instance the same number as in the previous week.

The Captain of the Sanitary Company of Police reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and confiscated as unfit for human food: Cattle, 1; sheep, 3; hogs, 15; veal, ("carcass,") 1; veal, ("bob,") 135; poultry, 250 pounds, and fish, 4,000 pounds.

After transacting some routine business, the Board adjourned.

# THE USURY LAWS.

### Memorial from the Chamber of Commerce to the Legislature.

The following memorial to the Legislature, in relation to the Usury law now before that body, was forwarded by the Chamber of Commerce to Albany yesterday:

*To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New-York, in Senate and Assembly convened:*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONORABLE BODY: The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represent: That they have recently learned that there is now before the Legislature of the State of New-York, "An act concerning the rate of interest," the effect of which is that seven per cent. per annum shall, in the absence of any written contract to the contrary, continue to be the ruling rate of interest in the State, leaving parties at full liberty to contract in writing for any other rate, either more or less than the seven per cent. now deemed the legal rate.

Your memorialists beg leave to call the attention of your honorable body to the accompanying pamphlet, issued by the Chamber of Commerce, in which is embraced a summary of all that was done by the Chamber in reference to the Usury laws from 1854 to 1867.

The Committee of the Chamber, (see report dated October, 1854,) went into a very elaborate research as to the estimation in which commercial men and other general borrowers had held restrictive Usury laws, and found that they had been universally condemned, not only by merchants but by all political economists for a century past. On page 18 of the pamphlet will be found an act proposed by the Chamber of Commerce, the same in substance as the bill now under consideration. Your memorialists cannot withhold their warmest approval of the present endeavor to secure an entire abrogation of our present onerous Usury laws. Our Grand Juries, correctly regarding it as a part of their duty to check demoralizing influences in public matters, have on several occasions presented our Usury laws as bringing disgrace and loss of commercial position upon all who appeal to them. Our Grand Inquest thus say in effect that the people should never be tempted to violate their allegiance to the legal institutions and regulations under which they live. Unnecessary and injudicious laws create this temptation by irreverence or disrespect even for laws that are wise and statutory. Nearly all other States in the Union have adopted laws similar in character to the one now before your honorable body, and it seems to your memorialists that the State of New-York, the most commercial of them all, should not lag behind in this much-needed reform.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1872.

### The Court of Special Sessions—Sentences—A Marriage by the Recorder.

JOHN CULLEN, who killed DENNIS O'CONNOR on the 13th of August last, corner of Baxter and Bayard streets, yesterday pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

JAMES MCGAULEY, arrained for the murder of AGNES RIELLY, in a shanty in the vacant lots between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, Aug. 27, 1871, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

BERNARD LISIC was sentenced to three years in the State Prison for feloniously assaulting BERNARD KOHN. JOHN CONNORS, who stabbed MICHAEL GIBNEY in Washington-street, a short time ago, was sent to State Prison for three years and six months. CARL EKBERG, charged with felonious assault, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. THOS. FARREL and JAMES ROONEY were sent to the same institution for six months, for grand larceny, and WM. LYONS, JAS. WILKINSON and JOHN MURRAY, for burglary and grand larceny, one year.

CHRISTOPHER SMITH, in the Court of General Sessions, was charged with an indecent assault upon MARY DUFFY. He consented to marry her, and the ceremony was performed by Recorder HACKETT, Capt. MCCLOSKEY and O. W. FLANAGAN witnessing. Judgment was then suspended, and the Recorder warned the newly-married man that if he did not treat the woman kindly he would be sent to Sing Sing.

JOHN CORCORAN, charged with the burglary of $2,500 worth of groceries from the store of HENRY G. DOBSON, No. 158 Varick-street, was acquitted because there was not sufficient evidence of his guilt.

### Robbery of a Broadway Store by a Discharged Clerk.

STEPHEN D. STANLY was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with having systematically plundered the store of KELLOGG, HUBBARD & CO., No. 494 Broadway, where he had been formerly employed as a clerk. On Tuesday, while on a visit to the store, he was detected in the act of stealing a piece of silk and a piece of lace, valued in all at $280. On being brought before Justice HOGAN, he admitted his guilt and gave information which led to the recovery of $250 worth of property, which STANLY had presented to a fast woman with whom he was intimate. KELLOGG, HUBBARD & CO. claim to have lost several thousand dollars worth of goods by the depredations of young STANLY.

### A Burglar Chased—A Tobacco Robbery.

Yesterday morning, while Officer DUGAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, was patrolling his post, he observed a man walking hurriedly past the corner of First-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, carrying a canvas bag filled with tobacco on his shoulder. At the approach of the officer the man dropped the bag and ran off. The officer started in pursuit and fired three shots from his revolver at the fugitive, but he succeeded in making his escape. Soon after, Sergt. BARRETT, of the Twenty-first Precinct, found another bag containing tobacco in the hallway of the house at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and First-avenue, and took it to the Station-house. The property was subsequently identified by LOUIS FREY, tobacconist, of No. 589 First-avenue, as having been stolen from the cellar of his premises by burglars who had forced an entrance to the place through the rear window.

### Celebration of a One Hundredth and Seventh Birthday.

Capt. FREDERICK LAHRBUCH, a veteran of the Wellington and Napoleonic wars, was entertained, on the 9th inst., at the residence of Gen. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, in Twenty-first-street, at a breakfast given in honor of the Captain's one hundred and seventh birthday. A large party of ladies and gentlemen assembled to meet the old gentleman, who looks in even better health than three years ago. Among the invited guests were Gens. HOOKER, BARNARD, CULLOM, WAINWRIGHT, SHALER and others. The occasion was a very pleasant one, and Capt. LAHRBUSH surprised his friends by his memory and wonderful vitality, which is not impaired by his inveterate habit of opium-eating.

### The Controller's Payments.

Controller GREEN is rapidly disposing of the claims against the City for labor. The following payments were made yesterday: Roll of the lighters in the markets, for salaries for months of October, November and December, 1871, $680 06; amount advanced by Messrs. WILLIAMS and TAPPEN, trustees of banks, for wages of laborers on Croton Aqueduct, cleaners of public offices, Board of Health, engineers, and axmen, Bureau of Sewers, $60,381 63. There was also paid the sum of $5,520 to 184 persons, for services as inspectors, canvassers, poll clerks, &c., at last election. Preparations are being made by the Controller to pay the laborers on the "big pipes" the wages due to March 1, amounting to $17,000.

# LAW REPORTS.

## COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY—Held by Blatchford, J.—40, Davis et al. vs. Pendergast; 154, Curos vs. Steam-tug E. W. Devoe; 157, Devoe Manufacturing Company vs. Brig Frasquito; 159, Cornell vs. Schooner Margeretta; 32, Hagar vs. Steam-ship Atlantic; 163, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company vs. Steam-tug W. B. Sammer; 164, Mott et al. vs. Ship Fawn; 169, New-Jersey Lighterage Company vs. Steam-tug A. Corning; 69, Walter et al. vs. Canal-boat Bob Davidson; 73, Martin vs. Walter et al.; 136, Benedict vs. Steam-tug Niagara; 78, Berwin vs. Steam-ship Matanzas; 155, Waugh vs. Steam-boat Elm City; 175, Peterson et al. vs. Steamer Java.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—963, Ormby vs. Vermont Copper Mining Company; 617, Leahy, administratrix, &c., vs. The National Steam-ship Company; (R. C.) 141½, Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1487, Bolton vs. Miller; (R. C.) 41, Gardner vs. The Mayor, &c.; (R. C.) 217, Davis vs. Kelley, Sheriff, &c.; 169, Fielmann et al. vs. Brunner et al.; 1009½, Rowell vs. Wells; 1289, Bryant vs. McKinney et al.; 1473, Wood vs. Cameron; 1477, Detmold et al. vs. Dickinson et al.; 1481, Middleton vs. Sawyer et al.; 1483, Same vs. Same; 1485, Claflin et al. vs. Thorne; 1487, Avon vs. Louette et al.; 1491, The Ohio Hydra Carbonic Light Co. vs. Leis et al.; 1501, Mooney vs. Smith; 1503, Richards vs. Johnson; 1509, The Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Fancher, impleaded; 1511, Pardee et al. vs. Gay.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—642, Mass vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 646, Hoffman vs. Wagner; 432½, Groetzinger vs. Rosenthal; (R. C.) 66½, The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transit Company; (R. C.) 36½, Gelpeke et al. vs. Quentall; 380½, Foeke vs. Ranke; 594½, Schepeler vs. Preuss et al.; 450, The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; 454, Seaman et al. vs. Townsend; 460, Brown vs. Horton et al.; 466, Rotschild vs. Fernberg et al.; 470, Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Harrower et al.; (R. C.) 138, Gallup et al. vs. Lederer; 24, Bliss et al. vs. Levy, impleaded, &c.; 478, Kirk et al. vs. Gedney et al.; (R. C.) 312½, Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Company; 306, Henderson et al. vs. Lewis; 480, Morris vs. Stevens; 482, Cooper et al. vs. Waterbury.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—151, St. John vs. Dickinson; 157, Muhlenbrenck vs. Finey; 167, Spencer vs. White; 177, Bolander vs. Dean et al.; 191, Merritt vs. Scott et al.; 225, Justh vs. Justh; 228, Fisher vs. Philips.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Adjourned to Monday, March 18.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1807 Putnam, administratrix, vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 1809, Bosse vs. The World Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1811, Bush vs. Field et al.; 1813, Agato vs. Lowenbein; 1815, Thompson et al. vs. Beaver; 1819, Collins vs. Maillié; 1821, Paine et al. vs. Day et al.; 1825, Friedman vs. Dewes; 1827, Rhineberger, administratrix, vs. Reilly; 1829, Duquepenoux vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 1831, Newcomb vs. Hersch; 1833, Murphy vs. Lippe; 1835, Ludington vs. Miller et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—980 Babcock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 906, Quinlan vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; 1065¼, Schalt vs. Wright; 1303, Same vs. Same. By order—1829, More vs. Rand; 473, Dart et al. vs. Walker; 71, Chapman vs. Douglass; 472, Austin vs. Goodrich; 135½, Barsford vs. Seymour; 1034, Cohen vs. New-York Sewing-machine Company; 1440, Lusk et al. vs. Duffy; 1441, King vs. Tomlinson; 1444, Whitlock et al. vs. Jones; 1445, Hough, receiver, vs. Tompkins; 1446, Martine vs. Quinn, administratrix.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—787, Holt vs. Hunt; 178, Heydecker vs. Lombard et al.; 1259, Mulford vs. Hitchcock; 1227, Waldeck vs. Rindskoff; 1126, Balestier vs. The Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1427, Gibbs vs. Clark; 1450, Cummings, infant, vs. Weil; 1431, Neuman vs. Stinson; 1432, Jacobey vs. Peyser et al.; 1433, Sinn vs. The Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company; 1435, Keech vs Johnson; 1436, Cameron vs. Hertz; 1437, White et al. vs. Livingston; 1438, Patterson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; 1439, Pratt vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—7541, Rosenbaum vs. Elliott; 8092, Reilly vs. Hickey; 8009, Appleby vs. Cocquard; 9048, Heinlein vs. Matthais; 9152, Goodhart vs. Mantz; 5334, Sears vs. Samuells; 7831, Corbin vs. Winters; 7909, Blackburn vs. Burnham; 8138, Stevenson vs. Lyons; 8180, DeGroot vs. Fredricks; 8181, Aaron vs. Leon; 8182, Hall vs. Stevenson; 8246, Hoey vs. Bishop; 8283, Leopold vs. Solomon; 8284, Korne vs. Oberne; 8281, Waxebbaumer vs. Dinsmore; 6817, Walter vs. Sherwood.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—9144, Dunham vs. Williamson; 8118, Berger vs. Soehlein; 8121, Jennings vs. Kiernan; 8167, Wilson vs. Eulian; 8365, Hadden vs. Windle; 8077, Sykes vs. Wolf; 8172, Becker vs. McArdle; 8237, Stern vs. Perkins; 8279, Raymond vs. Bolnay; 8125 Hennessey vs. Roach; 8128, Laine vs. Leitchenstein; 7353, Muller vs. Kelly; 8467, Arkell vs. Nelson; 3792, Kaufman vs. Darcy; 7202, Berry vs. Otterheimer; 8238, Miller vs. Meyer; 7385, Lockwood vs. Jones; 7696, Darrow vs. Conklin; 8060, Graham vs. Hilke; 8191, Butler vs. Mullen; 8160, Spandeell vs. Sprauts; 8163, Cameron vs. Place; 8294, Kearney vs. Donovan; ——, Barber vs. Bowen.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.—7896, Hackes vs. Aaron; 8734, Wiedenmeyer vs. Fahlbach; 8731, Polhemus vs. Stewart; 8735, Ackerman vs. McNair; 9033, Kearney vs. Buddensick; 9062, Beer vs. Seakles; 9137, Gibbs vs. Lippcott; 7150, Kelly vs. Woods; 7151, Hughson vs. Fuller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, The People vs. John Ryan, rape; 2, The People vs. John McGraw and Wm. McMahon, burglary; 3, The People vs. George Mason, burglary; 4, The People vs. Edward McEwen, burglary; 5, The People vs. Henry Newman, grand larceny; 6, The People vs. Herman Memecke, grand larceny; 7, The People vs. James B. Fleming, grand larceny.

## DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 13.

*By Judge Cardozo.*

John C. Buttman *vs.* Laura A. Buttman; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Louisa Winne *vs.* John C. Winne; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

In the matter of the election of the Manhattan Compost Gas Company; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 13.

*By Judge Sedgwick.*

Christian W. Shaffer *vs.* John M. Tobin; Margaret Juessin *vs.* Henry Juessin; Alfred Bassett et al. *vs.* Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.; Robert Palmer *vs.* Daniel Kelly; Philipina Dressel *vs.* Philip Dressel; orders granted.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge McCue.*

Zipporah O'Hara, administratrix, &c., *vs.* Benjamin T. Sealey; motion to strike out some portion of the answer in the case. See opinion.

*By Judge Neilson.*

Richard Marx *vs.* Michael Daily; motion to open judgment denied, with costs.

Jacob Mertz *vs.* S. Floyd Weigam; motion to refer case for trial granted.

James Clyne *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; the injunction asked for must be denied.

Benjamin Sherman *vs.* Catherine Sherman; case referred to George W. Barnard for trial.

Frances G. Salmon *vs.* Warren Bender.—Default opened on condition that defendant pay costs and give security for payment of any judgment plaintiff may recover; if conditions not complied with in ten day after service of copy order, motion denied with $10 costs.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Judge Neilson.*

Sandmeyer *vs.* Bailey.—Verdict for plaintiff, $56 50.

Hugh McGovern *vs.* Michael Harriman; action to recover damages for breach of a building contract; tried yesterday; verdict for plaintiff, $30.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

*Before Judge Blatchford.*

In the matter of John P. Hayden, a bankrupt, a motion was made to punish the bankrupt for alleged violation of the injunction issued by the Court, in that he had collected money after his petition in bankruptcy had been filed. Judge BLATCHFORD, in his decision rendered yesterday, says that there was undoubtedly a violation of the injunction, but it was of too light a character to call for punishment. The payments made by the debtors to the bankrupt after the petition had been filed were invalid as against the assignee, who therefore loses nothing thereby. It is shown that the bankrupt has turned over all his property to the assignee, and that he has no property or money. The Court does not hold that it was lawful for the debtor after the injunction in bankruptcy had been served on him, to collect and spend money for any purpose whatever, and so far there was a contempt in this case but it is satisfactorily purged. The motion is therefore denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 13.

*Before Judge Cardozo.*

FORGED PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL BONDS.

*The People vs. Frederick Snediker.*—The defendant Snediker is held under a commitment of Judge Hogan, in default of $25,000 bail, on a charge of passing $7,000 in forged bonds of the Allentown School District of Pennsylvania, on a broker of this City named William Ewer. The prisoner was brought into Court on a writ of habeas corpus and a motion made to reduce the amount of his bail. It was urged by Counsellor Kintzing in the prisoner's behalf that he had been imprisoned since the 21st of December last, and no indictment having been found against him by the Grand Jury, the bail should be reduced to a reasonable amount. The motion was opposed by Assistant District-Attorney Sullivan, who urged that the prisoner was one of a gang of men who had been systematically engaged in passing these bonds on the public, and that the bail should be left at its present amount so as to insure the prisoner's presence when the prosecution shall be prepared to go to trial. Judge CARDOZO reserved his decision.

### The Suicide Mania—A Youth Shoots Him self—Inquest in the Case of Miss Horwitz.

Yesterday morning WM. YOS, seventeen years of age, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the right temple with a revolver, while in his room at No. 160 Madison-street. The parents of the unfortunate youth reside in Hoboken, N. J. For several weeks YOS had been noticed to act strangely, but it was not supposed that he would attempt self-destruction. At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning a pistol-shot, followed by the sound of a heavy fall, proceeded from the room occupied by the youth, and on going to the apartment YOS was found lying on the floor, with a pistol-shot wound in his forehead, and the weapon with which he had committed the deed on the floor beside him. An ambulance was summoned, and the dying youth was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 272 Third-avenue, in the case of Miss MARY HORWITZ, the young lady who committed suicide on Tuesday by shooting herself in the head with a revolver, as already published in the TIMES. Her mother and sister were examined and testified that the deceased had been suffering for over a week past with intense neuralgic pains in the head, from which they supposed she had become deranged, and this was the only cause the family could assign for the act of self-destruction. The jury rendered a verdict of "suicide while suffering from a fit of temporary insanity, caused by intense neuralgic pains in the head." The deceased was but twenty-two years of age, and was a native of Germany.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—MARCH 13.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¾ A. M.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R...114⅜ | 25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new.....110⅜
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C. b3.115⅛ | 20,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67..s3.112
12,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64,b3.111⅜ | 25,000 do.....112
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '68..112⅜
80,000 U.S.5s,10-40 R.c.107⅝

SALES FROM 10 TO 10¾ A. M.

200 Western Union... 71⅛ | 400 Erie.....b. 36⅛
200 do.....s3. 71⅛ | 1100 do.....b. 36⅜
400 Pacific Mail..... 62 | 500 do.....b. 36⅜
300 do.....c. 62⅛ | 100 do.....b. 36⅜
400 do.....s3. 62⅛ | 200 do.....c. 36⅜
400 do.....c. 62⅛ | 1000 do.....b. 36⅜
200 do.....s3. 62⅛ | 1700 do.....b. 36⅜
400 do.....c. 62⅛ | 200 do.....c. 36⅜
700 do.....b3. 62⅝ | 600 do.....b. 36⅜
500 do.....c. 62⅞ | 800 do.....s3. 36⅜
400 Northwestern..... 78⅛ | 300 Lake Shore..... 92⅞
400 do.....c. 78⅝ | 600 Union Pacific..... 38⅛
200 do.....b3. 78¾ | 1800 do.....b. 38⅜
500 do.....c. 78⅛ | 400 Rock Island.....113⅛
400 do.....c. 78½ | 200 Bost., H. & E..b3. 4¼
300 do.....s3. 78⅛ | 200 C., C. & I. C.....c. 25⅛
200 do.....s3. 78⅝ | 200 do.....c. 25⅜

FIRST BOARD.

4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 66½ | 200 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 62⅛
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 66⅜ | 200 do..b. c.....b3. 62⅜
4,000 Va. St. 6s, old.. 54 | 500 do..... 62⅜
5,000 do..bet. call. 54⅛ | 600 do..... 62⅝
1,000 Va. St. 6s, def.. 18 | 300 do.....c. 62⅝
5,000 N. C. 6s, O. bds. 38¾ | 300 do..... 62⅝
8,000 do.....b. 38⅛ | 1300 do..... 62⅝
20,000 N. C. S. T. bds.. | 2100 do..... 62⅝
7¼ ℔ cent. off. 18¾ | 200 do.....s3. 62⅛
2,000 N. C. F. A. '66.. 27⅛ | 1800 do..... 62⅜
5,000 S. C. St. 6s new, | 700 do.....b3. 62⅜
Jan. and July. 34 | 200 do..... 62⅝
15,000 do..... 34⅜ | 800 do..... 62⅜
10,000 do.....s15. 34⅜ | 500 do..... 63
28,000 do..... 35 | 200 do.....b3. 63⅛
5,000 S. C. St. 6s new, | 100 United States Ex. 71⅜
Oct. & April.. 32⅜ | 400 do.....b3. 72
5,000 do..... 33 | 200 do.....b. c..b3. 72
2,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B'y | 200 N.Y.C.&H.R...b.c. 99⅛
L. Reg..... 107 | 300 do.....c. 99
10,000 do.....107⅛ | 200 do..... 99⅛
3,000 N. Y. St. B. L.,c.107 | 200 Erie Railway..... 36⅜
2,000 Bk'n 6s, P. L... 95⅛ | 300 do.....b. 36⅝
4,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '76..101 | 300 do.....b. c...c. 36⅞
14,000 Mo. St. 6s..... 95⅛ | 1600 do.....b. 36⅞
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 93⅛ | 2000 do.....b3. 37
13,000 Chic., B. & Q. 8s.114 | 2200 do..... 37
11,000 Union Pac. 1st,.. 83 | 400 do..... 37
5,000 U.P.7s;L.G.bds. 83¼ | 600 do.....b3. 37⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 83⅜ | 3800 do..... 37⅛
6,000 do..... 83⅝ | 200 do..... 36⅞
1,000 do..... 83¾ | 500 do..... 37
5,000 do.....b3. 84 | 500 do..... 37⅛
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.bds.102⅛ | 500 do..... 37
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf. 87⅛ | 200 do..... c. 37⅛
1,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc.. 81 | 500 do..... 37⅛
6,000 Great West. 2d. 89⅛ | 500 do..... 37
2,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 2d. 98⅜ | 450 Erie Pref..... 68
27,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 87 | 400 Reading..bet. call.113⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 C 93⅜ | 400 do.....113⅜
11,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 102⅜ | 100 Mich. Cen.....117⅛
7,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 92¼ | 50 L. S. & M. So.....93⅛
50 Lake S. Div. bds. 97 | 45 Panama..... 98⅜
1,000 C. F. & M. 1st... 84 | 100 Chic. & N. W.....b. 78⅛
3,000 N. J. So. 1st.... 87 | 700 do.....b. c...b3. 78
10 Cen. Nat. Bank.. 101 | 500 do.....b3. 79
55 Continental Bank. 94 | 500 do.....s3. 78⅜
5 B'k of Commerce.117⅛ | 500 do..... 78⅜
5 do..... 118 | 500 do.....s3. 78⅜
100 Del. & Hud. Canal.119⅛ | 500 do..... 78⅜
19 do.....119⅞ | 600 do..... 78⅜
400 West. Un. Tel.... 71⅛ | 400 do.....b3. 78⅜
400 do..bet. call. 71⅜ | 400 do..... 78⅝
1100 do..... 71⅜ | 300 Chic. & R. Island, bet. call..s3.113⅜
600 do..... 71⅜ | 300 do.....c.113⅜
200 Quick. Min. Co.... 34⅜ | 1000 do.....113⅛
2000 do..b. c.....b3. 34⅞ | 10 C., C. & I.....89¼
200 do.....b. 34⅞ | 100 Mil. & St. P..... 57⅛
200 do.....b3. 35⅛ | 100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 80
200 Quicksilver Pref. 39⅛ | 300 do..bet. call. 79⅛
40 Adams Express.... 68⅛ | 300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 25⅛
200 B., H. & E..b. c..b3. 4⅜ | 500 do.....c. 25⅝
1800 do..... 4⅜ | 200 Del., L. & W.....117⅜
400 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 25⅜ | 600 do..bet. call.107⅜
200 do.....b3. 25⅜ | 100 do.....b3.107⅜
200 do.....c. 25⅜ | 500 Un. Pac..b. c..b3. 36⅛
200 do..... 25⅛ | 400 do.....s3. 36⅜
400 do.....s3. 25 | 1500 do.....b3. 36½
200 T., W. & W. b. c..b3. 76⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ TO 2¼ P. M.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...114⅜ | $900 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new, small....110⅛
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...115⅛ | 1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....c.110⅛
1,000 do.....115⅞ | 750 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small.....111⅜
800 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, small.....111⅜ | 506 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.107⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.112⅜ | 1,000 do.....107⅜
500 do.....small.112⅜ | 5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3.....112
5,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'65,n.111⅛ | 20,000 do.....112
30,000 do.....110⅛

SALES FROM 12 TO 1 P. M.

700 West. U. Tel..... 71⅜ | 200 Erie.....c. 36⅞
200 Pac. Mail.....s3. 62⅜ | 200 do.....b3. 37
900 do..... 62⅜ | 400 Lake Shore.....b3. 93
2400 do..... 62⅜ | 800 do..... 93
200 do.....c. 62⅜ | 200 Union Pac.....b3. 36⅛
600 do..... 62⅜ | 200 Rock Island.....112⅜
500 Bost., Hart. & E... 4⅜ | 700 Del., L. & W.....107⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$80,000 N. C Sp. Tx. bds.,7¼ ℔ coff. 18⅜ | 1900 Erie.....bet. call. 36⅜
1,000 N. C. 6s, new. 24 | 300 do.....b3. 36⅜
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 34½ | 400 do..... 36⅝
10,000 S.C. St. 6s, new, Oct. & April.. 32¼ | 200 do..... 37
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s,old, bet. call..... 66⅛ | 1400 do..... 37⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc. 83⅛ | 300 do..... 37⅛
10,000 Un. Pac. Ld. Gts. 83⅞ | 600 do..... 37⅜
2,000 Cred. M. & St. 1st. 83¼ | 200 do.....b3. 37⅛
2,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st..104½ | 200 Harlem..... 111
5,000 St. West. 1st,'88. 94½ | 200 do..... 110⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 36 | 500 do..bet. call.111
200 do..bet. call. 36 | 88 Panama..... 97
200 Quicksilver Pref.. 40 | 200 do.....s30. 98
100 do..... 39⅞ | 200 L.S. & M.S.b.c.s60. 92½
300 Con. Coal of Md... 37⅛ | 200 do.....b3. 92¾
200 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c. 62⅜ | 13 do.....reg. 92¾
900 do.....b3. 62⅜ | 300 Clev. & Pitts. reg. 90¾
300 do..... 62⅜ | 200 Chi. & R. I..b. c.113⅛
500 do..... 62⅜ | 200 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 78⅛
400 do..... 62⅜ | 300 do.....b. 78⅛
500 do.....b3. 78⅛ | 200 do.....b3. 78⅛
300 do..... 62⅜ | 200 do..... 78⅛
300 do.....s3. 78⅛ | 200 do.....s3. 78⅛
100 Mariposa Pref..... ¾ | 200 do..... 78⅛
200 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 72⅜ | 100 Union Pac.....b3. 36⅛
300 U. S. Express..... 72⅜ | 600 do..b. c..b3. 36⅜
500 Wells-F. Ex..b. c. 75 | 200 do.....s3. 36⅜
200 West. U. Tel..b. c. 71⅜ | 400 do..... 36⅜
300 do.....b3. 71⅝ | 25 Del., L. & W.....107⅜
800 do..... 72 | 200 do..... 107⅝
200 N. Y. C. & H....c. 99 | 300 Chic. & R. Island, bet. call..s3.113⅜
500 Reading. bet. call.113⅜ | 100 Chi. & Alton.....117⅜
300 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 25 | 100 do.....113⅜
500 do.....s3. 25⅛ | 300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 25⅜
200 Bost., H. & E. b. c. 4⅜ | 300 do..... 25⅝
300 do.....c. 4⅜

WEDNESDAY, March 13—P. M.

Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, has furnished the Associated Press with an abstract of his monthly report No. 5 of the series of 1871-72 of the Foreign Trade of the United States. From this we are enabled to bring forward our usual summary of the Trade and Specie movement for the first five months of the current fiscal year, July 1 to Nov. 30, 1871, as follows:

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—FIVE MONTHS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Imported goods in gross..... | $239,654,655 |
| Re-exported to other markets..... | 5,635,181 |
| Total, as for United States markets..... | $234,019,474 |
| In bond June 30, 1871..... | 68,324,659 |
| In bond Nov. 30, 1871..... | 65,024,862— 3,299,794 |
| Total taken for consumption..... | $237,319,268 |
| Exports American produce, gold value..... | 153,610,584 |
| Trade balance, July 1 to Nov. 30..... | $83,708,684 |
| Exported in domestic specie..... | $23,599,531 |
| Exported in foreign specie..... | 4,899,963 |
| Together..... | $ 28,499,494 |
| Less foreign, imported specie..... | 5,362,493 |
| Net outgo of specie..... | 22,637,001 |
| Apparent balance against United States | $61,071,683 |

COMPARISON WITH CORRESPONDING MONTHS, 1870.

| | July 1 to Nov. 30, '71. | July 1 to Nov. 30, '70. |
|---|---|---|
| Goods for consumption... | $237,319,268 | $169,060,000 |
| Produce exported..... | 153,610,584 | 139,512,155 |
| Regular trade balance... | $83,708,684 | $50,407,903 |
| Net specie outgo..... | 22,637,001 | 37,720,808 |
| Apparent balance..... | $61,071,683 | $12,687,095 |

The condition of our foreign Trade balances, as shown on the actual returns from all the ports of the United States, for the first five months of the Fiscal Year, and at New-York for three months since these returns, is suggestive of the query, how or with what means these balances are to be adjusted in the next three months. The Foreign Exchanges have not yet reached the points at which it would pay the Bankers to ship Gold Coin to cover their bills, but the intermediate difference is too small to justify any very sanguine calculation that the season of active shipments can be long postponed. Last year the shipments of Gold and Silver of all descriptions, from April 1 to June 30, averaged something less than $10,000,000 per month. The gap then acknowledged between our ordinary Exports (other than Specie) and the Imports marketed in this country and to be paid for, was not so wide as at present, nor had the Treasury called home from Europe, for redemption in Gold, $30,000,000 or $32,000,000 United States 5-20s of 1862. This last operation may not possibly add a corresponding sum to our Foreign adverse balances, as a considerable variety, aggregating an important, if not wholly counterbalancing sum, of American Stocks, continues to go forward, and there is a free disposition in Wall-street to use Foreign and Canadian Banking credits on our Stock Exchange. With all, however, we confess that we apprehend an unusual demand for Gold for Export in the next three or four months, unless a very decided revival for American Stocks, including our Public Funds, is experienced on the other side. We are the more impressed on this subject because large as our Exports have been since the beginning of the Fiscal Year, (July 1, 1871,) and continue to be, the demand for consumption, at satisfactory prices to the Importer, seems fully equal to the gross entries; in other words, there is little or no accumulation of Foreign Goods in the Bonded Warehouses, for the sufficient reason that the country at large was never more prosperous, and the area for the active consumption of both Foreign and Domestic Merchandise ever so great—widened as it has been by the addition of 6,000 miles of new Railways in 1870, and 8,000 miles in 1871. That the same causes operate to enhance our Domestic Exports, (other than Gold,) is true, and the point of interest is simply whether this increase is equal or whether we have the Cotton and other Produce this season to spare to make it equal to the rapid progress in the business of Importation.

In Wall-street, today, the markets for Exchance and Gold were steady. The advance in Bills on London, yesterday, to 109¾ ℔ cent. is well maintained, and the sales of Gold continue at 110¼ ℔ cent. In the Money market there is rather an easier feeling, and the Brokers are accommodated in most cases at 7 ℔ cent., simple Interest. The extra Commissions paid to certain private Banking Firms, who resort to the not very dignified practice of withholding the use of their Money balances until late hours in the day, in order to exact an extra eighth or sixteenth or thirty-second of one per cent. per diem from the needy Brokers, were not so common as for the last six or eight days. The disbursements from the Treasury Office are larger than last week in both Gold and Currency. The Office will purchase and pay for $1,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, to-morrow.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were again steady on the basis of 112 ℔ cent. for the United States 5-20s of 1867, and 109 ℔ cent for the new 5 ℔ cents. The Southern State Bonds are generally steady, with some firmness in South Carolinas, though we hear of nothing very reassuring from the Legislature at Columbia. The Railway Mortgages are steady on fair investment orders for home account, and a few purchases for Europe. The Railway speculation is active in Erie Stock. The Street and Stock Exchange accept the revolution in the management, so far as the baleful control of JAY GOULD is concerned, as complete, and additional assurances were given by the New Board today that the rumors of a close or undue alliance with the Atlantic and Great Western line, are unfounded. The transactions in the Stock were large between 36⅛@37¼ ℔ cent. In the other roads the business was to a fair extent, and prices, as a rule, rather firm. On the Miscellaneous Stocks there was fresh activity and quite a buoyant demand for Pacific Mail on the prospect of an additional China Mail subsidy of $500,000, and of fairer relations with the Panama Road. The Second Board sales of Pacific were at 62¾ ℔ cent. Western Telegraph is also on the advance, and the Express Stocks are all strong.

After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

| CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 13. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States New 5s..... | 109 | 109 |
| U. S. 5-20s, '67s, May and Nov.. | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '67s, Jan. and July.. | 112 | 112 |
| American Gold..... | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| Bills on London, 60 days..... | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson..... | 99 | 99 |
| N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs. | 94½ | 94½ |
| Reading..... | 113⅜ | 113⅜ |
| Chicago and Rock Island..... | 113⅜ | 113⅜ |
| North-west Common..... | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| North-west Preferred..... | 91⅞ | 91⅞ |
| Pacific Mail..... | ℔ 61¾ | 62¼ |
| St. Paul Preferred..... | 79½ | 79½ |
| St. Paul Common..... | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| Ohio and Mississippi..... | 45¼ | 45¼ |
| Toledo and Wabash..... | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| Western Telegraph..... | 71 | 71⅜ |
| Erie..... | 36¼ | 37¼ |
| Union Pacific..... | 36⅜ | 36¼ |
| Lake Shore..... | 92¼ | 92¼ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1872.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts..... | $307,920 00 |
| Gold payments..... | 1,396,910 01 |
| Gold balance..... | 72,316,229 87 |
| Currency receipts..... | 226,109 00 |
| Currency payments..... | 374,586 52 |
| Currency balance..... | 7,844,737 29 |
| Customs..... | 273,000 00 |

The last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881..... | 114⅜ |
| 6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881.. | 114⅜ |
| 5-20 reg., 1862..... | 111⅞ |
| 5-20 coup., 1862..... | 111⅝ |
| Call Bonds, 1872..... | 112⅜ |
| 5-20 reg., Ohio and Iowa | 110⅜ |
| 5-20 coup., 1864..... | 111⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., 1865..... | 111⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., 1865..... | 112⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., n. i., 1865... | 110⅝ |

| | |
|---|---|
| 5-20 coup., n. i., 1865... | 110¾ |
| 5-20 reg., 1867..... | 111⅜ |
| 5-20 coup., 1867..... | 112 |
| 5-20 reg., 1868..... | 112¾ |
| 5-20 coup., 1868..... | 112¾ |
| 10-40 reg..... | 107¾ |
| 10-40 coup..... | 108 |
| 68 coup., 1881..... | 109 |
| 6s currency..... | 114½ |

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 .... | 93⅛ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E. | 90⅜ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... | 87 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s..... | 106 |
| Erie 4th 7s, '80..... | 91 |
| Erie 5th 7s, '88..... | 87 |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. | 94 |
| Buf., N. Y. & P. 1st.. | 100 |
| Harlem 1st 7s..... | 101½ |
| Alb'y & Susq. 1st 8s. | 105 |
| Mich. Cen. 1st 8s. '72. | 115⅛ |
| Chic., B. & Q. 8s 1st.. | 114 |
| Mich. So. 7s 2d..... | 99⅛ |
| M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7s. | 104 |
| Pac. Mo. 1st, Sr. bds. | 99 |
| Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.. | 102½ |
| Union Pac. 1st Bds.. | 91⅞ |
| Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. | 83⅛ |
| Union Pac. Inc. 10s.. | 83¾ |
| Bell. & St. I. R. 1st 8s. | 97 |
| Alt. & T. H. 1st..... | 97⅛ |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf... | 87⅛ |
| Alt. & T. H. Inc..... | 81 |
| Chic. & N. W. S. F..100⅛ | |
| Chic. & N. W. C. Bs. | 94⅜ |
| Chic. & N. W. 1st.... | 98¼ |
| Han. & St. Jo. Conv.. | 107 |
| Han. & St. J. Conv.. | 92⅛ |
| Del., L. & West. 1st. | 105 |
| Del., L. & West. 2d.. | 98⅜ |
| Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. | 97⅞ |
| Tol. & W. 1st. St. L. D. | 89⅜ |
| Tol. & Wab. 2d..... | 94⅜ |
| Tol. & Wab. E. Bds. | 86⅜ |
| Han. & Naples 1st... | 90 |
| Gt. West. 1st, '88..... | 94⅛ |

| | |
|---|---|
| Del. & Hud. Canal.... | 119⅛ |
| Pennsylvania Coal.... | 210 |
| Maryland Coal..... | 18 |
| American Coal..... | 35 |
| Spring M. Coal..... | 55 |
| Canton Co. Bal..... | 93⅛ |
| Com. Coal of Md..... | 36 |
| W. U. Tel..... | 71⅜ |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 13.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old..... | 97½ | |
| City 6s, new..... | 100½ | 101 |
| Camden and Amboy..... | 125¾ | 125¾ |
| Pennsylvania Central..... | 59¾ | 59¾ |
| Reading..... | 113⅝ | 113¾ |
| Lehigh Valley..... | 63¾ | 64 |
| Catawissa Preferred..... | 46 | 46½ |
| Philadelphia and Erie..... | 26 | 26½ |
| Northern Central..... | 39 | 39¼ |
| Lehigh Navigation..... | 38½ | 38⅝ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan..... | 92 | 92½ |

The subject of larger and more convenient and eligible accommodations for the business of the United States Custom-house in this City, including provisions, under the same roof, for Bonding Goods and General Order Stores, has been taken up by some of our leading Merchants and Bankers. The Battery, by common consent, has for some time been regarded as the location, of all others, the best as well as most central for these purposes. We are advised that a conference on the subject is to be held on Friday evening, at the Hoffman House, with the Architect of the Treasury, on the invitation of Messrs. James M. Brown, Howard Potter, J. W. Beekman, W. A. Booth, Adam Norrie, John J. Cisco, Josiah O. Low, George Walker, George Opdyke, Royal Phelps, Pitt Cooke and Henry Clews.

Messrs. BROWN & SECCOMB, auctioneers, successors to the old and eminently respectable firm of Messrs. T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & Co., formerly of Pearl-street, have removed to No. 68 Broad-street, corner Beaver-street.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ **THE 8 PER CT.** FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupon or Registered, can now be obtained to a limited amount only from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

The safety and reliability of these Bonds is evidenced in the continued and increasing demand for them by prudent and careful investors, who have invested in them after a most thorough and rigid examination of the security pledged for their payment, both interest and principal.

THEY ARE SECURED by a *first* and *only mortgage* on the Company's *railroad*, *(which will soon connect the Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney with the City of St. Joseph, Mo., already an important railroad centre,)* upon the *Franchises* of the same—upon the *Equipment* and *personal property* of every description—upon the *Land Grant* of the Company granted by Special Act of Congress, approved July 23, 1866, *amounting to 1,700,000 acres, which has been officially Certified to the Company by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his official report to Congress, transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior on Jan.* 10, 1872.

The Bonds are issued only as they represent a completed and equipped Road; all proceeds of Bonds beyond this are held by the Trustees in trust until the necessary completion entitle the Company to these proceeds.

The Road is built first-class in every particular, and has been so received and accepted by the Department of the Interior.

The Mortgage Deed of Trust prohibits the sale of any of the Company's Lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, payable to the Trustees and applied to the payment of the Bonds, through the operation of the Sinking Fund. The payment of the Bonds before maturity is not compulsory upon the holders.

The Bonds are therefore secured by two classes of property *combined in one mortgage*, the value of either largely exceeding the amount of bonds which can be issued under the mortgage.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with both principal and interest payable in Gold. The Principal payable in New-York, the interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent., payable in February and August either in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of tax.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. The Bonds are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's Land Sales. Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

The Bonds of this Company have always be en received with favor by investors and capitalists, have always commanded a ready market, and we unhesitatingly recommend them—believing this loan will rank equally with that of the Eastern Division issues, which are now selling at a premium above par.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-street.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1872.

☞ **THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY**

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., through Messrs. VAN SCHAICK & CO., at the first regular session of the New-York Stock Exchange, 10,000 shares of the Common Capital Stock of the Company, being part of the 50,000 shares authorized to be issued, by the Directors at their meeting held Feb. 12, 1872, in lots of 100 shares or over.

By order of H. N. SMITH,
President.

☞ **THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LAND GRANT BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY**, now completed, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, by

WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ **A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE CHICAGO, Danville and Vincennes First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds** for sale at 90. As the road is finished and earning much more than its interest, the price is very low. Apply to W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ **WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO DEALERS** in gold, that we buy and sell at indicator prices. WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, No. 49 Wall-st., two doors from Custom-house.

☞ **BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds** for sale at 92¾ and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 13, 1872.

There was a very small trade in Live Stock on this forenoon. Beeves not quoted. Milch Cows sold from $30@$65 ℔ head; quality poor. Veals in demand at 10c. ℔ lb. Sheep firm from 8¼c.@10c. ℔ lb. Spring Lambs, 20c. ℔ lb. Hogs advanced. Live Hogs nominal from 5¾@5¾c. ℔ lb. City Dressed from 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb.; extreme range. Western Dressed from 5¾c.@5¾c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, HUME & ELLIOTT sold 855 Sheep, weight 79,500 lbs., at 9¼c. ℔ lb.; 263 Sheep, weight 25,410 lbs., at 9¾ ℔ cwt.; 265 Sheep, weight 25,850 lbs., at 9¾ ℔ cwt.; 200 Sheep, weight 18,650 lbs., at 9¼c. ℔ lb.; 176 Sheep, weight 18,890 lbs., at 10c. ℔ lb. H. A. TEATS sold 141 Sheep, weight 15,990 lbs., at 10c. ℔ lb. S. MCGRAW sold 30 Veals at the rate of 10c. ℔ lb.; 80 Sheep, weight 5,750 lbs., at 9¼c. ℔ lb; 38 Veals, weight 3,740 lbs., at 9¾c. ℔ lb.; 1 Spring Lamb, weight 50 lbs., at 20c. ℔ lb. T. FLOOD sold 17 Cows from $50@$65 ℔ head. T. MCCABE sold 6 Cows from $50@$65 ℔ head. S. MCGRAW sold 6 Cows at $62 50 ℔ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending March 11, 1872: 1,049 head of Horned Cattle, 1,718 Sheep, 1,678 Veals, 5,017 Hogs, 18 Horses. All this stock, save the Beef Cattle, were received in New-York City.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending March 11, 1872: 15,364 Hogs, 6,643 Sheep, with 20 cars of Hogs and 4 cars of Sheep due per Erie Railroad.

Fresh arrivals this day at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards: 1,187 Sheep, 29 Veals, 4 Cows.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 13—11⅜ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for money and 92⅜@92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92½; 1865s, old, 93¾; 1867s, 92⅜; 10-40s, 89.

1½ P. M.—Consols for Money, 92½; for the account, 92¾.

4¾ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds—1862s, 92¼, 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 92⅝; 10-40s, 89.

FRANKFORT, March 13—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—10¾ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet: Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is heavy. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation.

1¾ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. PRODUCE—Lard, 63s. 6d. for prime Western.

4¾ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

LONDON, March 13.—SUGAR, 34s. 6d. @35s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 29s. 3d. for do. afloat. TALLOW, 49s. ℔ cwt.

Evening—Common RESIN, 10s. 6d. @10s. 9d. ℔ cwt. LINSEED-OIL, £33 ss. @£33 10s. ℔ ton. Spirits of TURPENTINE, £2 15s. @£2s. 15s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

**Green-Wood Cemetery—Annual Meeting of Lot-Owners—Finances, Improvements, &c.**

The annual meeting of the lot-owners of Green-Wood Cemetery was held, yesterday, at the Cemetery office, No. 30 Broadway. Mr. J. W. C. LEVERICH presided, and Mr. RUSSELL STEBBINS was chosen Secretary.

The report of the Cemetery Trustees for the last year was read by the Controller, Mr. PERRY, and, on motion, was unanimously approved. The report noted various improvements in progress toward beautifying the Cemetery, and expressed the gratification of the Trustees for the general approval of their efforts in this direction. The trust fund, for the special care and preservation of private lots, has been increased in the sum of $1,200 during the year, and now amounts to $18 888. The Trustees call the attention of lot-owners to the importance of thus providing for the special care of their lots. The receipts for the year from all sources is given at $235,973, of which sum $159,585 was from cemetery lots. The Permanent Improvement fund now amounts to $785,726, having been augmented during the year in the sum of $67,014. The number of burial lots sold during the year was 526, making the total number sold 20,260.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 13, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks..... | 30 | Pork, pks..... | 165 |
| Cotton, bales..... | 1,306 | Cut-meats, pks..... | 2,879 |
| Dried Fruit, pks..... | 23 | Grease, pks..... | 59 |
| Eggs, bbls..... | 678 | Lard, pks..... | 2,838 |
| Flour, bbls..... | 10,801 | Lard, kegs..... | 28 |
| Wheat bushels..... | 6,400 | Stearine, pks..... | 115 |
| Corn, bushels..... | 40,200 | Butter, pks..... | 1,496 |
| Oats, bushels..... | 5,475 | Cheese, pks..... | 9 |
| Malt, bushels..... | 1,720 | Tallow, pks..... | 151 |
| Barley, bushels..... | 5,296 | Lard-oil, bbls..... | 25 |
| Grass-seed, bags..... | 1,108 | Dressed Hogs, No.... | 782 |
| Beans, bbls..... | 99 | Rice, pks..... | 80 |
| Peas, bushels..... | 200 | Silver Ore, sacks.... | 1,567 |
| Corn-meal, bbls..... | 300 | Starch, boxes..... | 450 |
| Corn-meal, bags..... | 730 | Skins, bales..... | 8 |
| Hemp, bales..... | 48 | Red Oil, bbls..... | 50 |
| Hops, bales..... | 82 | Tobacco, hhds..... | 117 |
| Hides, No..... | 1,547 | Tobacco, bxs. & cases | 93 |
| Leather, sides..... | 8,393 | Tow, bales..... | 41 |
| Oil, bbls..... | 325 | Whisky, bbls..... | 772 |
| Oil-cake, pks..... | 286 | Wool, bales..... | 76 |

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *China*, for Liverpool—110 bales Leather, 812 bales Cotton, 5,650 bushels Peas, 1,828 sacks Silver-ore, 6 bales Domestics, 5 bales Silk, 2 boxes Silks, 2 cases Straw Braid, 2 cases Cigars, 31 cases Ribbons, 67 bales Tobacco.

By the bark *Punjaub*, for Liverpool—23,189 bushels Wheat, 250 bbls. Pork, 250 tcs. Lard, 323 bales Cotton.

By the brig *Argo*, for Cork and orders—16,008 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Kosmos*, for Bremen—35 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 2,567 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 56 bbls. Wood-oil, 125 Oars.

By the bark *Chief*, for Trieste—2,508 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *A. Thurlow*, for Nuevitas—474 tons Coal.

And from Philadelphia, by the bark *Isabella Wilson*, for Bristol—2,630 bags (574,015 lbs.) Oil-cake.

BRICKS—A fair inquiry has been noted at buoyant prices, including Common Pale, at $7 25@$8; Long Island and North River Hards, $11 75@$12; Jersey, $9 25@$10; Croton, $12@$15; Philadelphia Front, $32@ $35; English Bath, $25; English Fire, $50; Scotch Fire, $65 ℔ thousand.

COCOA—Has been in rather more demand, including Maracaibo at 22c.@23c.; Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 12c.@13c., gold, ℔ lb., in bond.

COAL—Has been moderately sought after within our range with Liverpool Gas Cannel quoted at $12; House, do., $17; Newcastle, Gas, $8 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Grate, do., $4 25@$5 50 ℔ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet at about previous prices. Maracaibo has been in moderate request, and some 3,400 bags have been reported sold on private terms. Quotations nominally unaltered.

COTTON—The demand for early delivery has been light, and prices have been again quoted off ⅛c. ℔ lb., with sales reported of 963 bales, including 30 bales to shippers, 762 bales to spinners, 1 bale to speculators, and 300 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a more active movement has been reported at a reduction of 1-16c.@¼c. ℔ lb.; sales, 30,500 bales. (9,800 bales last evening and 20,700 bales today.) Basis Low Middling, including, last evening, for March 300 bales at 22c. notice on 25th, 100 bales at 21 13-16c., 100 bales at 21⅞c.; April, 700 bales at 22¼c., 1,300 at 22 1-16c., 900 bales at 22⅜c., 2,000 bales at 22 3-16c.; May, 2,700 bales at 22 5-16c., 200 bales at 22 7-16c., 500 bales at 22½c., 100 bales at 22 9-16c., 500 bales at 22¾c., 200 bales at 22 9-16c., 200 bales at 22 9-16c., 200 bales at 22½c., 700 bales at 22 1-16c.; June, 1,300 bales at 22¾c.; July, 300 bales at 22c. Exchanges—500 paid to exchange 200 bales March

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1872.


**Amusements This Evening.**

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth and Mr. Wm. Creswick.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LA BELLE SAUVAGE.—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiraity Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—WITCHES OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Robert W. Aiken.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Messrs. S. B. Mills, Sarasate, Miss Sterling.

APOLLO HALL.—GRAND CHARITY CONCERT—Mr. Geo. W. Warren, organist.


**The New-York Times.**

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many genera articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

| | |
|---|---|
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum | 3 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year | 5 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) | 25 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 2 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year | 8 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) | 15 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) | 25 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year, if possible | 50 |
| The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. | 3 |

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.



**To Advertisers.**

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.


The action of the Senate, yesterday, on the Erie Elections bill, is a triumph for the people which we look to see repeated in the Assembly today. We say for the people, because it is perfectly plain that the public interest requires the passage of the bill. Whoever is in the Board of Directors, or whoever may be President of the Company, the public have a right to legislation that shall make the repetition, under any circumstances, of the scandals of the past impossible. We confess to some surprise that at this late day not only five Senators could be got to vote against the measure that secures this result, but one—a Chairman of an important Committee—was bold enough to eulogize FISK, praise GOULD, and defend their management of the Erie Road. We trust that no similar exhibition will take place in the Assembly today. There is no subject on which a member of the Legislature can be more sure of making a bad reputation for himself than this. If any Assemblyman desires the public contempt, which such antics as Senator MADDEN'S excite, he has only to imitate them.

Mr. CONKLING has a very natural desire to vindicate himself from the misrepresentations of his course in regard to patronage, which have been industriously circulated by some who envy, some who hate, and some who simply misunderstand him. For this purpose he presses a resolution of inquiry in the Senate, and that body will undoubtedly gratify him.

The Chamber of Commerce have sustained their petition in favor of a modification of the existing Usury law, by the very just reminder that legislation which exists only to be ignored is not only superfluous, but mischievous, since it tends to involve just and necessary statutes in the same contempt. To attempt to fix by legal enactment a maximum rate of interest, is quite as unreasonable as it would be to fix a maximum price of wheat. Money is just as much an article of commerce as wheat, and its price will be regulated by precisely similar laws of supply and demand.

In another column will be found a plain, unvarnished statement of the new distribution of the General Order business. The standing charges against the late system were that it was oppressive, and that it was a monopoly. As reorganized by Collector ARTHUR, it is neither the one nor the other. Of course, people who are determined to see evil in all the good done by the present Administration, refuse to believe that the change has been made in good faith. The merchants and the general public will appreciate all the same the spirit which has dictated this reform, and which will preside over its effective operation.

The death of Mr. MATTHIAS CLARK, whose illness interrupted the course of the Hall trial, forms a painful episode of a highly momentous judicial investigation. The new trial which was to have been moved for, in any event, will now take place as a matter of course. It is to be hoped that counsel for the defense will show a little more self-restraint than they have hitherto done, and interpose no vexatious obstacles to the rapid re-hearing of all the testimony which has already been admitted. To ask them to refrain from squabbling for days over the selection of a new jury would, in the light of past experience, be asking too much.

The later returns from New-Hampshire, covering over two-thirds of the towns, do not qualify the substantial character of the Republican victory. The majority will reach the neighborhood of 1,500, the plurality over the Democratic candidate being over 2,000. The Chicago *Times*, a very active advocate of the "passive" policy, sees no hope for its party now, but in that dodge. But the general conviction will be that the party is too far gone for even such heroic remedies.

**The "Last Ditch" of the Boreheads.**

The Schurz faction, not liking the look of the elections in New-Hampshire, are now raising the cry of "On to Cincinnati." On the gathering of disappointed office-seekers from all parts of the country, which is to meet there the 6th of next May, all their hopes depend. Mr. GREELEY has exhorted his followers in this State—a rapidly diminishing band—to repair to that Convention, and choose a candidate against Gen. GRANT. Some people affect to think this a very ominous sign, but they forget that Mr. GREELEY tried the same move once before, and that nothing came of it. When Mr. LINCOLN'S second nomination was proposed, it seemed to be the clear duty of every loyal man to support it. But Mr. GREELEY wrote letters to prominent Republicans urging them to combine with him in getting up a Convention at Cleveland, to find a candidate in opposition to Mr. LINCOLN. Had he succeeded in his design then, the probable result would have been to throw the country into the hands of the Copperheads. Happily for the people, he failed. Should he succeed in his present efforts, there can be very little doubt that he will be the means of giving the Democrats an easy victory. He is momentarily prepared to enter into any alliances to carry out his purposes. We find him daily fraternizing with ultra free-traders, and risking the very principles for which he has been contending all his life. But somehow the people still distrust him as an active leader. They have no confidence in him as a candidate for the Presidency; and the more he assails Gen. GRANT, the more clearly they perceive that his opposition to the President is founded on his eager desire to step into the President's shoes.

Mr. GREELEY would not sign the call for the regular Convention of the Republican Party, although it was clearly his duty to do so. In consequence of his refusal, the State is unrepresented in that call. He is quite ready, however, to summon a bolting Convention to meet in Cincinnati. In his paper of yesterday there is a remark applied by him to Gen. GRANT, which exactly fits his own case:

"It is a saddening thing to find a man ready to rend the Republican Party in pieces not for any question of party principle or reform in party practice, but to secure additional reward to himself."

This might stand as a very just reflection on Mr. GREELEY'S present conduct. What can he, and SCHURZ, and FENTON, and all that clique, expect to do at Cincinnati more than they could do at Philadelphia? They have been beating the drum for recruits for months past, but so far they have not identified themselves with any cause likely to win the popular approval. After our exposures of Tammany, and not till then, they took up the cry of "Down with corruption." But it was only because they found that it was the most plausible ground on which they could appeal to the people. Until Tammany fell they said nothing about corruption. They abused the TIMES for attacking the Ring, and said we were making wanton assaults on private character. But when they found that the people were with us they thought it advisable to sail on the same tack, and ever since then they have been announcing themselves as the real Simon Pures—FENTON being, of course, foremost in the field. When the records of Erie are thoroughly explored, it may be that we shall all see how Mr. FENTON has stood in times past on the question of purity against corruption.

Apart from this pretext, the bolters have not a word to say for themselves. Senator SCHURZ boasts that he carries the Germans in his breeches pocket, but the Germans are not generally at the beck and call of any man. SCHURZ has distinguished himself this session by an elaborate attempt to prove that the United States Government acted with gross perfidy toward Germany, during her war with France, and that we are hypocrites in demanding compensation from England for acts which are not half so bad as those we have ourselves committed. But this course has not aroused much enthusiasm in the country. It does not entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the people. What else has he done? Made a number of speeches which the *Nation* says very far surpass the finest speeches of WEBSTER or CLAY. But nobody else sees the same merit in them. And if he were twice as expert a debater as he really is, that would not prove him to possess the qualities which the people require in their leaders. He is a passionate, vindictive man, of singularly narrow mind and bitter prejudices. Can it be supposed that Republicans will rush to Cincinnati at his bidding, and treat the proper call for a Convention with contempt?

The fact is that these plotters and schemers have no case whatever to offer to the people. They wish to upset an Administration, and have nothing to offer in its place, except a collection of men who would be flying at each other's throats ten minutes after they had shattered the regular party organization. The wolf and the kid may lie down together now, but there would be a pretty tearing of flesh and crunching of bones as soon as they had the field to themselves. What could Mr. GREELEY do with his free trade companions? What common ground have these gentlemen to stand upon, apart from their hostility to Gen. GRANT? They hold the most opposite and irreconcilable opinions on all questions of public policy. They are a party of blind men leading the blind. Their Convention will be a crazy gathering, without profit to its promoters, and exciting only the pity or derision of the great body of the people.

**New-Hampshire and the Summer Campaign.**

It is generally conceded that if the Democrats had carried New-Hampshire, a straight Democratic ticket would have been surely nominated this Summer. It is not so certain that the Republican victory will prevent such a nomination. As we pointed out yesterday morning, this has been a campaign carried on almost entirely with ammunition furnished by the Republican allies of the Democrats. Though none of the "liberal" Republicans were bold enough or honest enough to go to New-Hampshire and make speeches for the Democracy, they made the speeches all the same, but they made them in Washington, and the Democratic Congressional Committee sent them to New-Hampshire. No distinguished Democrats went to the closely-contested battle-field. SEYMOUR, HENDRICKS, THURMAN, COX, BAYARD, PENDLETON—the men who have been thrown upon a doubtful State in past years—were conspicuously absent. There was evidently a concerted resolution to let the experiment be tried of a campaign with the weapons supplied by the Republicans who proposed a coalition in the Presidential struggle, and nothing was done to prevent a crucial test of the probable strength of such a combination. We do not feel disposed to characterize this course, as some may, as a mere political trick. It was a shrewd manœuvre of shrewd politicians, who know their party is in a desperate strait, who would gladly rescue it by any sacrifice which was reasonably sure of success, and who availed themselves of the first opportunity they had to discover, without great risk, the approximate value of the arrangement proposed by the discontented Republicans. The plan may not have been based on a very elevated view of political obligations, and it certainly evinced a remarkable indifference to the "principles" of the Democracy. But it was a very clever attempt at testing the probable advantages of a bargain before finally closing it, and as such it was quite as justifiable as most Democratic schemes.

Regarding the Democratic tactics in New-Hampshire in this light—and this is the most reasonable light in which to regard them—it is readily seen that the absolute or apparent surrender of the Democracy to "liberal" Republican guidance is by no means insured by the result. What encouragement is there for the Democrats to yield their party existence to men who show their political power no greater than that of the Republican malcontents was shown in New-Hampshire? If, in a close election, where the prestige of success was with the opposition, and before the Republicans had become consolidated by the operation of an actual Presidential campaign, the disaffection of SCHURZ and his associates, adroitly timed for this occasion, could not prevent a solid victory for the Administration—the Democrats will surely ask themselves whether it is worth while to surrender their very life as a party for the uncertain hope of sharing in the spoils that a *quasi* Republican could gain for them? It may be said, and undoubtedly will be said by those who are hopelessly committed to the "passive policy," that if the Democrats could not hold their own in New-Hampshire with Republican treachery to aid them, how can they expect to hold it in a national campaign if they reject Republican deserters? But this is a view which those leaders—and they are the great majority, and include the shrewdest and most experienced—who are not committed to the passive policy, can easily answer. They will say: "The Democrats would have been more likely to hold their own in New-Hampshire had the fight been made a square party fight, waged with all the appliances the national organization could have brought into play. We chose to let the 'liberal' Republicans, who modestly ask us to abdicate in their favor, show what influence their elaborate speeches and threatened secession from their party could exert. We are satisfied that that influence was scarcely appreciable, and we prefer to rely on our own resources rather than commit suicide and trust to the 'liberal' Republicans to raise us from the dead."

To the people generally it will make but little difference whether or not this view prevails. They have always shown little mercy to party movements intended to deceive them. They find little difficulty in piercing disguises as thin as those with which Messrs. SCHURZ and GRATZ BROWN propose to cloak the now repulsive form of Democracy. They are firmly resolved to continue the policy of the party that first put down rebellion, and is now engaged in settling the questions growing out of it, and they will carry out their resolve, whether they have to bury a straight Democratic ticket, or a mongrel Republican and Democratic ticket, or a sham Republican ticket.

**The Charter in the Senate.**

The public hearing of arguments against the new charter before the Senate Committee on Cities has closed. The character of the opposition has been substantially the same as it was when the charter was before the Assembly. We have not observed that any practicable suggestions have been made for the improvement of the bill; its opponents have contented themselves with denying the wisdom of its fundamental provisions, and suggesting substitute plans of a totally different character. Even the most bitter enemies of the Seventy's scheme are forced to admit that it is a perfectly symmetrical instrument, and that, to touch any of its leading provisions, is to impair the organic unity of the whole. The minor amendments made on the charter in the Assembly, particularly that in relation to sectarian grants, were mainly of the character of improvements. There are probably points of detail which the Senate Committee, and the Senate as a whole, may be able to improve. Its friends have, throughout, shown the utmost readiness to accept amendments dictated by administrative experience and an honest desire for the success of Municipal reform, and any such agreed to by the Senate will be equally satisfactory to the Committee of Seventy and to the great body of the tax-payers of New-York.

As yet, the only secondary amendments which have been publicly referred to, are those affecting the status of existing office-holders. The Department of Docks, for example, displays a natural objection against being wiped out. The friends of the existing Board of Health are confident that nothing short of the maintenance of a Department like the present can save us from pestilence. Mr. VAN NORT wants the provisional tenure on which he accepted office to be made a permanent one, and so on with half a dozen different sets of office-holders. We fail to perceive that any of the three Departments referred to have the slightest claim, under any plea of public interest, to be excepted from the provisions of the charter. The Board of Health have protested a good deal about filthy streets, but have never had self-respect enough to resign in a body, when their protests were contemptuously disregarded. They helped CARNOCHAN to make Quarantine regulations more oppressive, by making believe that pestilence was more likely to come through the Lower Bay than to be developed among the fever-nests of the City. They wrangled for months over the very simple question of getting rid of the fat-melters, and boasted of the tardy erection of a supplementary wooden shed for small-pox patients, as among the greatest of their achievements. In fact, they have done nothing which could not be better done by the simple device of a subordinate bureau, and an experienced man at the head of it, as proposed by the Seventy's Charter.

The claims of the present head of the Department of Public Works to be excepted from the removal clauses of the charter are too slender to require discussion. Placing his intentions in the most favorable light, he is simply an untried man, transferred from positions of a merely clerical nature to the head of the most complicated and extensive of all the branches of our local administration. The powers of the Department of Public Works are greatly extended under the new charter, and the Board ought to be made up of men of the largest views, and most varied administrative experience, that the City can produce. To make special legislative provision for retaining the services of Mr. VAN NORT would be simply equivalent to fixing the standard of ability required for the Board below what it ought to be. In the absence of abler men, Mr. VAN NORT may have a chance of reappointment. Till it has been proved that the City cannot be better served, his claims may safely be left to take care of themselves.

The only official in favor of whose retention in office a single argument can be urged, is Mr. GREEN. It may fairly be pleaded that the Controllership is, in the present transition stage of our local affairs, the key of the whole Reform movement. Mr. GREEN'S course during the past six months has aroused the implacable hostility of every Tammany office-holder and politician, and the covert opposition of a numerous class of outwardly respectable people, who find endless little jobs completely spoiled under the steadfast rectitude and unfaltering obedience to law which at present prevail in the Controller's office. It is highly probable that the chief element in the contest for Mayor will be: Who is to be appointed Controller? While we find it impossible to believe that the citizens of New-York will fail to place the Reform candidate in the Executive chair, and consequently to perpetuate the financial administration of Mr. GREEN, it may be readily conceded that it is quite unnecessary to furnish the party of corruption with so good a rallying point as would be afforded by a possible change in the Controllership. It is obvious enough that a régime which all honest men in this community desire to see retained need not be put in jeopardy. It is because we have confidence in the judgment of the majority of the voters of this City that we cannot believe that any such jeopardy exists. At the same time, we should imagine that there is no Reformer in this City who has the slightest objection, if the Legislature sees fit, to have the charter so amended that the exceptions to its removal clauses may extend to the Controller, but no further.

**A Chance for the Erie Directors.**

Probably no body of men ever enjoyed such opportunities for doing substantial public service as the new Board of Erie Directors. They are now in the full and undisputed possession of all the books and documents of the Erie Railway Company, have absolute control of its finances, and command all its employes. During the past four years, the offices which these gentlemen now occupy have been the scene of some of the most scandalous and wicked transactions. Into the treasury of which Mr. WATTS SHERMAN now holds the key, were ostensibly received the proceeds of those increases of capital and debt, which amounted, between 1867 and 1871, to over sixty-five millions of dollars, ($65,394,580.) From that treasury were made the disbursements which, under one form and another, corrupted the Legislature, debauched the Judges, and made the leading members of the Bar the apparently unscrupulous servants of unscrupulous plunderers. On the pay-roll, which the new Board can at any moment inspect, may be found some explanation of the promptness with which "TOMMY" LYNCH'S Eighth Ward ruffians filled the Grand Opera-house on the morning of last Monday, and some clue to the facility which the Erie gang have always seemed to enjoy in obtaining the services of such mercenary bullies as filled the Susquehanna Railroad office at the time of DUDLEY FIELD'S and JIM FISK'S famous "raid." In the cash accounts of the road there are undoubtedly traces of the sums "loaned" by directors in amounts of $10,000 to $15,000 to State Senators. The expense of obtaining injunctions of that remarkable kind—unknown to the law, and of palpably expensive design—so freely placed at the command of the present directors' predecessors, or perhaps it is not too much to say, of some of the present directors themselves, must have been borne in one shape or another by the Erie Company. It is not improbable that the contracts which have brought ease to some of the directors' consciences, as well as fullness to their bank accounts, may be unearthed by proper vigilance. Indeed, it is not impossible that some are in force still. We suggest as likely subjects for investigation the Towanda Coal Company, the Blossburg Coal Company, the Slate Roofing Company, the Jefferson Car Company, and the Elmira Iron-works. When these are satisfactorily "investigated," the directors will hardly need suggestions from the Press as to the remaining objects of their attention.

In regard to all these, and many other points too numerous to mention, the new Board can do what has been impossible for years—they can find out the truth. They can do more. They can take the necessary steps to punish the surviving offenders, and to make to this outraged community the only possible atonement for the humiliation and injury that the Erie Ring has inflicted upon it. If, in doing this, they lose from their number the director who so recently occupied the President's chair, they may congratulate themselves that there is ample opportunity for the honest employment of his energies in some of the numerous work-shops of Sing Sing or Auburn.

**A Nationality That Will Not Die.**

It took but one hundred years to make Elsass thoroughly French in sympathy and partially French in language; yet one hundred years of foreign rule have completely failed to denationalize Poland, or to make the least impression on her language. The experiment has been tried by three different Powers, and all have been equally unsuccessful. When the Empress CATHARINE drew that celebrated line of hers across the map, leaving FREDERICK WILLIAM II., of Prussia, and MARIA THERESA, of Austria, to take what she had not annexed, it was probably expected that the old republican liberty of Poland would never dare to lift its head again. Yet the twenty years' struggle which preceded the partition of Grodno was bloodless compared with the ten years of intermittent popular frenzy which followed it. The Congress of Vienna settled many things in defiance of popular rights and historic traditions, and its final adjustment of the boundaries of partitioned Poland was one of them. From that time to this Poland has writhed and struggled under the iron grip of her rulers, and today the Polish question is nearly as troublesome to the Cabinets of Berlin, St. Petersburg and Vienna as it was after the date of the first partition in 1772. A cable dispatch from London states that Russian agents are at present busily engaged in Paris in the endeavor to induce prominent Polish refugees to return to their country. Universal amnesty and a semi-independent viceroyalty, under the Grand Duke ALEXIS, are said to be the baits held out. The story may be an invention, but it is not destitute of probability.

Russian nationalism, as interpreted by Gen. FADEJEFF and his adherents, has lately appeared very desirous of holding out the olive branch to Poland. Panslavism has, it is true, but recently discovered the absurdity of the younger brother of the Slav family not only stealing the inheritance of the elder, but flogging, banishing and torturing him generally because he failed to appreciate the superiority of might over right. But now that this illogical feature of the Panslavist creed has been acknowledged, and it has been found, practically, how very little the knout, Siberia, and the scaffold can accomplish in crushing the spirit out of a nation, it is possible enough that the expedient is about to be tried of how far a little concession to the independent aspirations of Poland can be made to subserve the unity and safety of the Empire. For Russia is perpetually conscious of the fact that Poland is her great source of weakness. Let her only arouse the hostility of one or other of the Great Powers in her progress eastward or southward, and Poland, supplied with arms and money, can be made to spring, like a famished tiger, on her rear. The peasantry who, armed with scythes only, confronted and, more than once, defeated some of the best infantry in Europe have not so degenerated in the second generation that they may not one day become dangerous foes. Poland, perpetually watched and garrisoned, is a province both expensive and dangerous. Poland, with a mock sovereignty, might be tranquil and contented. If Russia has reasoned in this way she is very likely to be disappointed. The first ALEXANDER tried this plan sixty years ago, and it did not work by any means satisfactorily. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE was virtual Viceroy, and showed his respect for the Poles by treating those who were in the national army like serfs, by insulting their officers, and by ignoring altogether the sentiment of national pride. Accordingly, one fine morning, after the precious experiment had been tried some fifteen years, the Grand Duke and his Russians found Warsaw in the possession of PETER WYSOCKI and his patriot adherents, and accordingly made the best of his way to safer quarters. The Grand Duke ALEXIS would undoubtedly make a better Viceroy than CONSTANTINE, and the liberalism of the second ALEXANDER might prove more stable than that of the first, but it is somewhat difficult to imagine that even the improved prospects of the new experiment would induce any considerable body of influential Poles to give it their adhesion.

Prussia, too, is just at present a good deal disturbed over the Polish question. For one hundred years the HOHENZOLLERNS have been trying to Germanize Posen, and they are as far from success as ever. Said Prince BISMARCK lately in his acrid way, "When the circumstance is considered that there are parishes in West Prussia which used to be German, and where now the rising generation no longer understands a word of German, it will be granted that the efficacy of the Polish agitation during the last hundred years has been pretty clearly proved." The clerical inspectors of schools, it appears, discourage the teaching of German, so Prince BISMARCK has declared that they must give place to laymen who do their duty in a way more satisfactory to the Government. In the same breath the Prussian Chancellor declares war against the Ultramontanes who fulminate against him in the Polish journals, and states his intention of trying in West Prussia the experiment which France carried out so successfully in Elsass.

The only Power that seems likely, at present, to gain the confidence of her Polish subjects is Austria. For some years past the Cabinet at Vienna has received frequent remonstrances from St. Petersburg on the score of the great extension of privileges accorded to the Poles of Galicia. Cracow and Warsaw are, geographically, as near as New-York and Boston, and liberal institutions in the one place are not likely to increase the popular contentment with a despotic régime in the other. When Austria once more resolves on carrying out her Federalist policy to its legitimate limits, she cannot fail to concede national autonomy to Galicia. It is barely a quarter of a century since the Republic of Cracow ceased to exist, but "Polish Jacobinism" is not so blind as to refuse to accept a measure of liberty which satisfied Hungary, and which would pacify Bohemia. The line between Austrian and Russian Poland is a purely imaginary one. It need hardly be pointed out, therefore, that, whether conciliation or repression is adopted in Warsaw, the autonomy of Galicia would distance any bid for Polish adhesion which Russia is likely to make.

**Sea from Shore.**

The late boisterous demeanor of arrogant young March has had results more serious than the inflamed eyes and irritated tempers of those who suffered from the whirlwinds of dust in our dirty streets. All along the coast stranded vessels were beating themselves in pieces, while further out at sea, the wind and sleet were lashing the half-frozen crews of ice-clad ships. Few of these marine disasters and hazardous voyages come to the knowledge of the public, which takes little interest in the fate of the insignificant coaster, or the common collier, and finds its sympathy stirred only when the huge ocean steamers or the crowded emigrant ship founders in mid-ocean, or goes to pieces on the sand-bars of New-Jersey or Long Island.

The loss of the coasting schooner *White Swan*, on the rocky shore of Martha's Vineyard last Monday, furnishes a tale of suffering and heroism which ought not to pass unnoticed. The vessel was a small one, of only 141 tons, and was on its way from Calais to this City. The gale of Monday night drove her on the reef which makes out from Cape Poge, and early in the morning she struck about a third of a mile from shore. Six men were on board of her, and, unable to make any effort to save themselves, they clung to the rigging, while the freezing water continually broke over them. The wreck was seen at dawn from the shore, and a boat was brought from a town some miles distant with which to attempt their rescue. The sea, however, ran so high that it was madness to think of launching the boat. All day Tuesday, and through the long night that followed, the shipwrecked men were exposed to the cold, the fierce wind, and the icy water that swept over them. On Wednesday, a steamer was got under way from Vineyard Haven, and started through the heavy ice of the Sound to make an effort to save them. A whale-boat was carried on the steamer's deck, and on nearing the wreck it was launched and manned by six stout men, who, at the imminent hazard of their lives, and after suffering severely from the cold, succeeded in saving the entire crew of the wrecked schooner. The rescued men were all badly frozen, and had been for twenty-eight hours exposed to the bitterest cold and the apparent certainty of death; while the boats' crew that rescued them was also frost-bitten, none of its members escaping without frozen fingers or ears.

This is but one of the many cases of suffering and danger, endurance and heroism, which have occurred on our coasts during the last month. The picture has, however, its bright side. We are so accustomed to hear that the typical sailor, whose name is a synonym of simple manhood, has completely disappeared, that it is a comfort to meet with so conclusive a demonstration of the falsity of the assertion. The men that endured for twenty-eight hours the severest sufferings were not the rum-soaked, physically-degraded creatures who form the majority of the crews of the few sailing packets that still ply between this port and Liverpool. Neither can we imagine that their rescuers were other than stalwart, noble-hearted seamen. Hard usage and poor pay have driven the better class of sailors from the packet-ship, but our coasting trade still boasts of seamen as brave, skillful, and honest as the sailor of romance. Maine, and New-Hampshire, and Massachusetts, and Connecticut still breed sailors in whom the manliness of the Norse Viking survives, and these are the men who will man the ships of the future American merchant fleet.

## MINOR TOPICS.

Yesterday the depositors in the bankrupt Market Savings Bank were to elect an assignee. Register DWIGHT, however, succeeded in having the meeting at which such election is to be held, postponed until the 16th of April. Proceedings in bankruptcy are at the best extremely slow, but this postponement adds nearly a month to the time during which the wronged depositors must wait before they can receive any part of their property. It is evident that this postponement is not in the interest of the depositors, and it is understood to be earnestly opposed by Mr. WORTH, the receiver of the bank, in whose honesty and capability the depositors seem to have full faith. If it is part of a scheme to save the guilty officers of the bank from the punishment which they deserve, Register DWIGHT will not occupy an enviable position in the opinion of the community.

The curiosities of breach of promise suits have had a notable addition in a case recently decided in an English Court. Miss ALICE WATKINS, a dress-maker, sued Mr. WILLIAM RAINEY, described as a negro from Sierra Leone and an English barrister, to recover damages caused to her lacerated heart by that gentleman's failure to fulfill his plighted troth. In consequence of her engagement with Mr. RAINEY, Miss WATKINS asserts she had refused two offers of marriage, one from a Welsh gentleman, the other from the son of a barrister of long standing. From this she would appear to have been a young woman either of unusual personal attractions or some social standing. Yet by her own admission her first acquaintance with the defendant was made while walking in the street one evening with her sister. It was evidently a case of love at first sight. *Othello* promised at once to marry the fair dress-maker, and *Desdemona* coyly consented. Only to save time all tiresome formalities were waived, and the happy twain repaired at once to the barrister's chambers. On parting, the dusky swain presented his spouse with a sovereign, and put her in an omnibus. After a while RAINEY returned to Sierra Leone, where he kept up an animated correspondence with his intended. In many of his letters his promise to marry was renewed, but at his request all these valuable epistles were carefully destroyed by the confiding plaintiff. In spite of the defendant's energetic denials, the jury promptly rendered a verdict against him for £330. Perhaps this is not more absurd than most breach of promise cases, but it certainly looks on its face like a scandalous perversion of justice.

For presence of mind and prudence of conduct, Mr. BYRNE, of Brooklyn, has probably few equals. On Tuesday last, on entering his house, he found Mrs. BYRNE hanging by the neck—domestic difficulties, combined with gin, having induced her to seek solace in suicide. The impulsive man who should find his wife in such peculiar circumstances would naturally hasten to cut her down. Not so the cool and prudent BYRNE. He calmly felt her pulse and otherwise assured himself that she was quite dead, and then leisurely called in his neighbors to witness the spectacle. When asked why he did not cut her down at once, he replied that he did not care to incur the suspicion of having choked her, but felt that no possible suspicion could attach to him were his neighbors to find her still hanging. Evidently Mr. BYRNE sets a high value upon his character, and we need not expect to find him entangled in any difficulties which prudence and forethought can avert.

The Boston Public Library has just received a particularly acceptable and interesting addition. Mr. BREWER has presented a portrait of FRANKLIN, by GREUZE. That famous artist is usually associated rather with the soft beauties of the boudoir than the stalwart heroes of the council chamber, and the discovery of the portrait, which is not alluded to by FRANKLIN himself, has been a surprise to many. There seems, however, to be no doubt of its authenticity. It was presented by FRANKLIN himself to Mr. RICHARD OSWALD. OSWALD was Commissioner of the British Government to arrange at Paris the peace with this country in 1782. The son of a clergyman in Caithness, Scotland, he chose to follow what Dr. JOHNSON termed the noblest road his countrymen ever saw, which led him to London. There he went into business, got army contracts, and no doubt did remarkably well, and earned a high character for capacity, inasmuch as he was selected to represent England on a very important occasion. His elder brother is the immediate ancestor of the present Mr. OSWALD, of Auchencruive, a gentleman of large fortune, who had married the daughter of a peer, and it was at this same Auchencruive that RICHARD OSWALD died just two years after his gift to FRANKLIN. By gift or bequest of various members of the OSWALD family, the picture at length reached a gentleman named PARKES, who married a grand-daughter of Dr. PRIESTLY. Mr. PARKES happened to be acquainted with Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, and mentioned to him his desire to part with the picture to an American. This came to the ears of Mr. BREWER, who has given it as an heirloom to the public library—an admirable example, which we hope to see largely followed here.

It is sad to find a noble cause tarnished by the mistaken zeal of its advocates. Here is a case in point: A man in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, having suffered at the hands of his mother-in-law, shot and killed that oppressive female. Now, the public, however strongly it might sympathize with him in any difference of opinion that he might have had with his mother-in-law, will not justify him in killing her. Moreover, it is said that his character is bad, and, he is, therefore, plainly unfit to stand forth as the champion of husbands' rights. The result of his ill-judged zeal will be that the public will sympathize with his victim, and mothers-in-law throughout the land will then take fresh courage, and perhaps invent new schemes for the subduing of husbands.

**Annual Session of the Newark Conference, M. E. Church.**

The Newark Conference of the M. E. Church commenced its sixteenth annual session at Hackensack, yesterday. Bishop AMES presided. The Conference numbers 172 members, and comprises in its territorial limits all of New-Jersey north of the Raritan River and Rockland and Richmond Counties, New-York. During the last year three members have died, and there are at present eleven candidates recommended for admission, thus increasing the number of members to 180. Among those present at the session this year are Father BOEHM, who is ninety-eight years of age, being the oldest Methodist minister living, and having been the traveling companion of Bishops COKE and ASBURY in the early days of the Church; Dr. DASHIELL, President of Dickenson College; Prof. S. L. BOWMAN and Rev. S. M. BALDWIN, missionary to China.

On motion those persons who had been serving one year on probation were admitted into the full connection, and the second year's class were admitted to deacons' orders.

Dr. JOHN PORTER was appointed to preside at the afternoon session, the Bishop being occupied in committee with the Presiding Elders. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. GEORGE WINSOR. The entire session was occupied in receiving the various amounts collected in the churches during the year for the several connectional objects.

Many of the members of the Conference were absent, and unprepared to report, and the full amount of the collections could not be reached, except in the case of the missionary Society, whose receipts amount to $18 000.

In the evening the Church Extension Society held its anniversary. The object of the society is to start churches in sparsely-settled districts, and to extend aid to feebler churches. It was organized shortly after the close of the war for the especial purpose of aiding churches in the South which had been ruined by the war. The amount of the collection for the course was announced at $2,000. Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. R. DUNN and Prof. S. L. BOWMAN.

# ERIE.

## Peace and Quiet Restored Under the Reform Movement.

### Scenes at the Offices Yesterday—Denial of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Scheme—Facts and Rumors.

Everything was very quiet yesterday at the Erie offices. All signs of the struggle had disappeared, the rooms had been swept, the windows cleaned, and nearly all the clerks had resumed their accustomed places and were seemingly at work in the discharge of their several duties. All traces of TOMMY LYNCH and his ruffianly gang had disappeared, and there were no policemen in the building. At the street-doors, the familiar faces of the house-porters were encountered, and the visitors were agreeably surprised by the remarkable change. The gamblers and speculators who had for two days wandered unchecked through the rooms failed to appear, and the central offices wore an air of business and tranquility. Dr. POLLARD was once more at his desk, having bound up all the wounds of the sufferers, while Secretary OTIS seemed very busy in signing the arrearage of papers that had accumulated during Monday and Tuesday. Gen. DIX appeared at the office early in the day, but was compelled to go down town to attend some legal proceedings incidental to the working of the Company. Vice-President ARCHER transacted an amazing amount of business, and for the first time in three days the telegraphic wires in the office were devoted to the legitimate business of the Company. In fact, it seemed difficult to believe that any exciting or singular scenes had transpired in these gorgeously upholstered and carpeted rooms, for the faces of the officials wore a sedate appearance, being no doubt glad that peace had been restored without their being decapitated. The lunch-room was in good order, and the waiters were not overburdened by demands on the resources of the kitchen. Several people who had read all about the great struggle of Monday and Tuesday sauntered in for the first time, but they were evidently disappointed to find everything so quiet. JAY GOULD came at his usual time, greeted everybody cheerfully, and seemed to be glad that the question had been decided, even though it had resulted in his defeat. Indeed, he so expressed himself to the leading attachés, and spoke pleasantly about the matter, adding that he intended aiding the new management in every possible manner, and that he would give them the benefit of his experience in railroad matters. Mr. RUCKER, the Superintendent, was also present, and assured Gen. DIX and the other officers that the entire road was in working order, and that the employes were on duty as usual, all expressing themselves satisfied with the change in the Board, though it is difficult to see how they could help themselves.

The Board of Directors gathered together in their room, about 11 o'clock, and it was supposed that a meeting was intended. It turned out, however, that there was no business to transact, so the Board did not sit. The reason for the directors gathering together was subsequently ascertained to be for the purpose of conversation regarding the origin of the movement againt GOULD. The latter's friends had expressed the opinion that the Atlantic and Great Western interest was at the bottom of the whole matter, and the assertion seems to have been generally believed on the street. Dr. ELDRIDGE, Gen. McCLELLAN, Mr. TRAVERS, Gen. DIX, and other gentlemen connected with the "reform" movement, were positive, yesterday, in their assurances to the Gould party that they were influenced by no clique, and that neither the Atlantic and Great Western, nor any other railroad interest, would have any influence over the new Board. It was given out during the afternoon that GOULD was entirely satisfied with these assurances. As already stated, GOULD appeared to be resigned to the change, but a friend of his stated that he would probably leave the road altogether before the end of Summer and go into the banking business in Wall-street, the name of HENRY N. SMITH being suggested as his future partner. This and many more statements were made on no other basis than rumors, or, possibly, the fertile imaginations of their originators.

One of the incidents of the day was the meeting of GEORGE CROUCH, one of the movers in the recent struggle, and JAY GOULD. Neither of these men had met or spoken since the commencement of the late "war," and as GOULD passed through the room where CROUCH was standing, the bystanders watched the pair curiously. GOULD stepped up to CROUCH, put out his hand, and as his foe extended his they seemed to forget and forgive on the spot. "Mr. CROUCH," said GOULD, "you and I have had a hard fight and I have been whipped; but now I think you really did me more good than harm, and I am really glad to get this load off my shoulders." To another person GOULD stated that he intended working heartily with the new Board, and that he did not believe in the Atlantic and Great Western idea at all.

President DIX had very little to say to anybody, though he went so far as to tell all who did approach him that the Company would now be worked systematically and intelligently. He seemed to be in great spirits, and was quite cordial to visitors, as is his wont under all circumstances.

During the afternoon the following document came from the printing-office down stairs, and was freely circulated in the offices:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER EIGHTH-AVENUE AND WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1872.

*To Officers and Agents of the Erie Railway Company:*

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at the general office in New-York this day, the following changes in the organization were made, and orders from the new officers in their respective departments must be respected:

JOHN A. DIX, President, in place of JAY GOULD, resigned.

W. WATTS SHERMAN, Treasurer, in place of J. D. WHITE, resigned.

J. D. WHITE has been appointed Assistant Treasurer.

S. L. M. BARLOW, Counselor, in place of FREDERICK A. LANE.

BARLOW, LAROCQUE & McFARLAND appointed Attorneys.

The following are now the Directors of the Company:

| | |
|---|---|
| John A. Dix, President, | Alex. S. Diven, |
| O. H. P. Archer, Vice-Pres., | Jay Gould, |
| Geo. B. McClellan, | Homer Ramsdell, |
| S. M. L. Barlow, | Henry Sherwood, |
| W. Watts Sherman, | Edwin Eldridge, |
| W. R. Travers, | George C. Hall, |
| H. L. Lansing, | F. N. Drake, |
| H. G. Stebbins, | John Gansen. |
| Chas. Day, | |

Attest: H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

This would seem to set at rest the assertion that Messrs. FIELD & SHEARMAN were retained as counsel for the Company. But that they are to have charge of old cases is not disputed, and many people assert that their employment as assistant counsel was one of the points in the compromise with GOULD.

The feeling in Wall street during the day was more quiet, although railway speculation was active in Erie. Both the Street and the Stock Exchange accepted the revolution, so far as JAY GOULD's influence on Erie was concerned, considering it complete and decisive. The assurances given by the new Board that the rumors of an alliance with the Atlantic and Great Western line were unfounded, were received in good faith, the transactions in the stock being large, at rates varying from 36½ to 37¼ per cent., business in other roads being rather firm. As usual with Wall-street men, the excitement over the Erie struggle had disappeared with the cause, and very little mention was made of the matter, except in an incidental manner.

Thus it will be seen that the latest war in Erie is over, and peace will remain until some new combination comes to break it, when similar scenes may be enacted. One important fact leaked out yesterday at the offices, which was that the Executive Committee were examining into the financial condition of the road, and that a full statement of the finances of the Company would be ready for submission to the Board today. It is claimed by those supposed to know what they were talking about that the actual condition of the road would then be found to be a prosperous one, and that the publication of the Treasurer's draft would prove the truth of this assertion. Of course the financial statement to be thus submitted will be merely an outline of the assets and liabilities of the Company, the amount and condition of rolling stock and similar information in bulk. There will be no effort to show how much money has been paid out by GOULD and his friends for legislative or other purposes, so that the value of the figures may be questioned, and they will probably prove uninteresting to the general public.

### The Erie Classification Bill Passed to a Third Reading in the Senate.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 13, 1872.

The long-expected contest—if so one-sided an affair can be called a contest—on the Erie Classification bill came off this day in the Senate. There was but little debate, the feeling in the Senate being overwhelmingly in favor of the bill, but Mr. MADDEN, the Chairman of the Railroad Committee, whose conception of the duties of his position seems to be that he is to look carefully after the interests of all railroad corporations, and not at all after those of the people at large, consumed several hours in a series of buncombe speeches, which were at once violent, absurd and tedious—"full of sound and fury, signifying nothing;" and in offering amendments which were uniformly voted down. Mr. MADDEN spoke of the late Col. FISK as sleeping quietly under the clods of the valley. He quoted SCOTT's lines:

> "This rock shall fly
> From its firm base as soon as I,"

and attributed them to DANIEL WEBSTER. He deplored the perversity of the newspaper Press which would persist in maligning such patterns of virtue as JAY GOULD and his associates. The Senate listened patiently, and when he paused to take breath voted down his amendments, one after the other, and finally ordered the bill to a third reading. The only material amendment adopted—offered by Senator ROBERTSON, a warm supporter of the bill—was the one which provides that the inspectors of the special election to be held in July next, shall be appointed by the Governor, the Controller and the Attorney-General. There was some division of sentiment in the Senate on the question of confining the election to a single day and to certain hours thereof. It was at first specified by the Committee of the Whole that the polls should open at 9 A. M. and close at 4, but afterward in the Senate this provision was stricken out. On the test vote in the Senate on agreeing with the report of the Committee of the Whole, the vote stood 22 to 5, the negatives being Senators CHATFIELD, HARROWER, JOHNSON, LORD and MADDEN. An attempt to order the bill immediately to a third reading, was, however, lost, as it was very late, and the Senators exhausted with their long session. It is not probable that the result would have been materially different, even if the *coup* of Monday last had not occurred. It has been inevitable, ever since the Committee last week decided with such unanimity to report the Southmayd bill.

### Views of the American Stockholders—Why the New Administration is not Approved.

*From the Evening Post.*

Mr. A. D. WILLIAMS, of the Committee representing the American Erie stockholders, when questioned today in regard to the views of his party respecting the revolution in the management of the Company, said that the new directors, while personally far superior to the former officers of the road, were so identified with the interests of the Atlantic and Great Western Road that they could not fail to be suspected of designs in its favor.

The Atlantic and Great Western Road being hopelessly bankrupt, unless supported by some stronger corporation, any attempt to saddle its affairs upon the already overburdened Erie stockholders would involve the new officers in greater infamy than the original Erie Ring.

Mr. WILLIAMS argued that it would be manifestly unjust if any negotiations took place between the two roads while the managers of one had a stronger personal interest in the prosperity of the other. When the final arrangements are made between the Companies, no one having any connection with the Atlantic and Great Western should be allowed to represent Erie, and no compact between the two should be definitely concluded until ratified by the vote of the Erie stockholders. The latter should also, as soon as possible, exercise their right of electing their own officers.

The Committee, which represents American holders of Erie stock to the amount of $21,000,000, have communicated with many of the stockholders since the change in the management, and have found them unanimous in opposing any attempt to unite the Erie Road with the Atlantic and Great Western, while suspicious that such is the purpose of the new Erie directors. A petition to the Legislature praying for the passage of the "Southmayd bill," without amendment, was signed by persons representing $7,000,000 of stock and forwarded to Albany last evening.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that if any immediate steps toward a consolidation of the two roads were anticipated, they would be restrained by an injunction. Further than this he considered it inexpedient to communicate the designs of the American stockholders.

### The Narragansett Steam-Ship Company.

*From the Boston Traveler.*

Following the sudden revolution in Erie will be a change in the management of the Narragansett Steam-Ship Company. It is well known that the money used in buying the boats that form this line was advanced by the Erie Railroad. For several days parties have been negotiating with Mrs. FISK, to purchase her interest. JAY GOULD has been but a nominal stockholder, and the recent developments in regard to the secret attempts of GOULD to oust FISK will not certainly tend to prejudice Mrs. FISK in GOULD's favor. Mr. M. R. SIMONS, who has been the managing director of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company, certainly has not ingratiated himself in GOULD's favor by signing the call that turned out GOULD, and himself also, from the Erie control. There is little doubt now but the Old Colony and Newport Railroad Company will shortly come into the control of the line of steamers, that for years they managed so well.

# AMUSEMENTS.

## Musical.

### "LA TRAVIATA" AT THE ACADEMY.

The performance of "La Traviata" at the Academy of Music, last evening, was attended by as large and as brilliant an audience as each of Mr. STRAKOSCH's representations this season has been privileged to attract. *Violetta* is one of the most elaborate of Miss NILSSON's characters. The nascent passion for *Alfredo* in the first act, the anguish of the interview with *Germont* in the second, the sorrow, the terror, and the renewed ecstacy of love in the fourth, are all depicted with a sensibility and a varied resource which make the personage of the librettist no unworthy representative of the Marguerite Duplessis of the novel and play. And the pure and finished singing of Miss NILSSON endows the vocal numbers of the work with an effectiveness which delicate and varied acting in opera does not produce. Thus, last evening, the drinking-song "Libiamo," the exquisite "Ah! fors' è lui," the air "Addio, bel passato," and the "Gran Dio," elicited, in turn, enthusiastic applause at the best-known stages of the entertainment, while the appreciative spectator derived from the complete personation not merely the transient delight these special efforts afforded, but the satisfaction resulting from a dramatic and lyric conception of the highest order. The united efforts of Miss NILSSON and of the gentleman who personated *Alfredo* wrought an equally distinct and gratifying impression. M. CAPOUL is not only a singer of exceeding culture, but an actor whose merits will not be esteemed at their right value until the rôles he has filled this season fall to the lot of Italian successors. His picture of *Alfredo* is a fit companion-piece to Miss NILSSON's *Violetta*, and we do not think we could say more in expression of the admiration with which it inspires us. The delicious duet in the first act, the scene with *Germont*, the duo in act the third with *Violetta*, and the telling passages following, as well as the beautiful "Parigi, o cara," were yesterday delivered by M. CAPOUL and Miss NILSSON with infinite sentiment and skill. These two artists, of course, bore off the laurels of the night. *Germont* was embodied, as usual, by M. BARRE, whose execution is correct and tasteful. The choruses were given with unusual precision, and the *finale* of the third act was as full of power as could be wished. We have only to supplement this report of the recital by a mention of the fact—no longer a novel one, it is pleasant to say—that the artists were called before the curtain after it had fallen upon each of the tableaux. "Lucia" will be the opera on Friday.

### Election of Inspectors at Tammany Hall.

A secret meeting of the Subcommittee of seven, consisting of Edward L. Donnelly, J. W. Chandler, John Kelly, Wm. C. Connor, Augustus Schell and John Fox, was held, last evening, at Tammany Hall, for the election of three Inspectors for each Assembly District, preliminary to reorganization of the Tammany General Committee.

The lobbies were crowded with prominent Democrats, among whom were Judge Bosworth, Justices Scott and Shandley, Police Commissioners Barr and Bell, Coroner Herrman, Aldermen Murray and Coman, Michael Norton, Charles G. Cornell, and several others. Owing to the conflicting elements represented by the nominees, a stormy session ensued. After calling the representatives for the different districts, the janitor turned off the gas in the hall and passages. The conclave found such difficulty in endeavoring to amalgamate the rival factions, and the nominations were so numerous, it was announced that no decision could be come to that evening.

# THE FRENCH ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The testimony in the Arms Investigation thus far, before both Committees which have taken jurisdiction of the subject, fully sustains the view taken of the matter by the majority of the Senate, the Press and the people. The admission of Senator SCHURZ to the deliberations of the Committee, gives him a more advantageous position than if he had been placed upon it, for he has all the privileges of a member thereof, without any of the responsibilities. It is not surprising therefore, to find all his ingenuity bent to the vain task of exacting admissions or contradictions from witnesses which he may seize upon to bolster up the charges which were so effectually demolished in the Senate. Nor is it surprising to find that, relieved of the responsibilities of membership on the Committee, he is devoting himself to a thorough misrepresentation, perversion, and malignantly unfair treatment of the evidence in the Washington dispatches of the *Tribune*, which bear unmistakable marks of his supervision and inspiration.

The three points which are sought to be established in support of the charges, by a most gross perversion, and, in some instances, absolute falsification of the evidence, are: The sale of arms to REMINGTON *after* he was known to be an agent of France, the sale of arms *without* previous public notice, and the sale of arms *not authorised* under the statute, and to such a degree as to jeopardize the defensive power of the country in case of a great war. Now let us see what has been evolved from the three witnesses who have been examined thus far—Secretary BELKNAP, Gen. DYER and Col. BENET. These witnesses severally and positively swear that no sales were made to REMINGTON *after* it was discovered that he was buying for France. They give the circumstances and date of this discovery, from which appears the important fact that the Department, in stopping sales to REMINGTON, acted not upon official information but upon information casually and unwarily revealed to the Ordnance Bureau by REMINGTON's agent, at that time in Washington. This shows that the Department was then acting in perfect good faith, and meant to avoid even an appearance of wrong-doing.' Furthermore, Secretary BELKNAP's evidence reveals the fact, either overlooked or dishonestly concealed in the misrepresentations of his testimony that there was a standing order, from the beginning, not to sell to the agents of either Government, and when he was asked whether Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, had made complaint that arms were sold to the French Government, he replied:

"On Oct. 15, 1870, Baron GEROLT called to request that the sale of arms be postponed till the next week. Witness informed him that our Government would sell no arms either to the agents of the French or Prussian Governments. Baron GEROLT said they were not agents who desired to buy, but friends, when witness said they would have time to put in their bids by the next week. To this Baron GEROLT said they first wished to consult the Prussian Government. The sale, however, was not postponed beyond the next week."

Col. BENET also testifies to this fact, and says that, though they were German houses that proposed to bid, he had no knowledge of their being agents for either belligerent. And, on the matter of complaint by Prussia of these sales, which has sought to be established by implication, at least, Col. BENET thus testifies:

Q.—Do you know of any protest made by the Prussian Government or its agents or ministers, or by any of the belligerent Powers in Europe, during that fiscal year against the sale of arms by the Ordnance Department, either at private or at public sale? A.—*There was nothing whatever of the kind, to my knowledge.*

Q.—If any had been made officially would it have come under your supervision? A.—*Yes, I should have known it.*

It is dishonestly sought to be shown, in regard to the sales of Oct. 12 and 13th, 1870, that the *authority* to sell these lots having only been given on that day the sales, therefore, must have taken place afterward. There is here another gross perversion of fact. The authority to sell in these cases was not an order to sell at some future day, but was the authority given by the Secretary of War to the Chief of Ordnance to accept bids already received. The Secretary of War and his two subordinates testify that the sales which appear to be recorded for the 13th of October were closed *before* the receipt of the telegram revealing the fact that REMINGTON & SON were French agents. There remains, on which to hinge a charge of an intentional violation of neutrality, only the possible fact that some of the arms sold to REMINGTON *before* were delivered *after* the discovery of his true character. Mr. SCHURZ framed a question in which he embodied an affirmative answer on this point, and asked the Secretary of War to swear to it, but that officer, not having the date of the actual delivery of each purchase before him, declined to commit himself, and to SCHURZ's hypothetical question he gave a hypothetical answer. Col. BENET, who conducted all these sales, and upon whom the Secretary of War must himself rely for the details of these transactions, and who, beside possessing a very thorough knowledge of the business, is a very intelligent and reliable officer, has already testified that one lot of 50,000 muskets, which, in the printed report, appear to have been sold after Oct. 13, were actually sold on the 28th of September previously, and delivered on the 3d of October following. And even if it should be positively established that deliveries to REMINGTON on sales previously made took place after he was tabooed, it in nowise affects the far more positively established and important fact, from which the whole case must be judged, that the sales were promptly stopped, and that the intent of the Department to avoid contact with either of the belligerents was strictly and faithfully enforced.

Now, as to the sale of arms without previous public notice. It has been attempted to be shown that because the several separate lots of each class were not specifically advertised, therefore there was a violation of the law. This allegation falls the moment it is touched. In the first place, it is shown that the sales were advertised over and over again, and the evidence of Gen. DYER shows when, where and how. In the second place, the law fully authorized the disposal at private sale after thirty days' notice of public sale. This is the plain interpretation of its language, and on this point Gen. DYER very clearly stated the rule which was first established by Gen. SCHOFIELD when he was Secretary of War in 1868:

Q.—(By the Chairman)—All the ordnance stores sold were so advertised before sale. A.—They were all.

By Mr. SCHURZ—The law reads that ordnance stores may be sold at private sale after offer at public sale on thirty days' notice. Did you understand that they had to be offered at public sale first before they could be sold at private sale? A.—Yes; not that all of a class should be offered at public sale before they could be sold at private sale, but that some representative of the class should be offered, and then that all of that class might be sold from time to time as the Secretary saw fit.

By the CHAIRMAN—That is, you advertised in gross that you had them for sale at public sale, and after the time had expired, then you sold them at private sale? A.—Yes, Sir.

The third point, concerning the alleged sale of arms not authorized under the statute, is disproven with an equal degree of positiveness, and, when presented in its proper light, turns the shafts of ridicule upon its instigators. Col. BENET testifies with great clearness as to what are deemed by the Ordnance Bureau unsuitable and unserviceable arms. He truly says that the former are not necessarily the latter, and he shows the most excellent reasons which induced the Ordnance Bureau to replace the breech-loader of 1866 with that of 1868, and to sell the former. The fact is, that the model of 1866 was virtually condemned by the Ordnance Board of 1867-8. It was considered faulty in several respects, but would prove an appropriate gun for Senator SCHURZ and his followers, for the chief trouble with it was that it was more dangerous at the breech than at the muzzle. Moreover, it turns out that out of sales of nearly a million stand, there were but 30,000 or 40,000 of these guns of 1866,—so that Mr. SCHURZ's attempt to make it appear that the defense of the country was jeopardized by the sale of these guns assumes a very ridiculous aspect; especially when it is shown by sworn testimony that we have on hand now 75,000 breech-loaders of the model of 1868, beside 600,000 stand of other serviceable, if not suitable, arms, with part of which we fought the rebellion; and more especially when Gen. DYER testifies that the Springfield Armory, and that of REMINGTON, could, if necessary, turn out 50,000 breech-loaders per month, or at a rate infinitely faster than troops could be raised and mustered, even in the event of the awful catastrophe of a second rebellion, or a great foreign war, which nobody either fears or seeks to promote, save SCHURZ and his confederates.

# FERRY REFORM.

### Large Meeting in Williamsburg Last Night—George Law's Monopoly Denounced—Passage of Important Resolutions.

A mass-meeting was held last evening at Washington Hall, in Williamsburg, to protest against the action of the Legislature in defeating the bill for reform on the ferries plying between the Eastern District of Brooklyn and New-York. Ex-Mayor KALBFLEISCH presided. He expressed his gratification at the large attendance, and said that they had met to protest against the manner in which the ferries between this district and New-York were conducted, and especially the exorbitant charges demanded of the people. They were there to arraign GEORGE LAW, for he is the feary company; and if he was present at the meeting as the speaker had heard he would be, let him come forward. Here the Ex-Mayor raised his voice, and stepping to the edge of the platform, cried out, "GEORGE LAW, come forward!" There being no other response than a roar of laughter, he continued: If he will come out, we'll try him before this jury, and if found guilty we'll punish him. Now, gentlemen, we depend for our remedy on legislative action, and if the newspaper reports are correct we are in a dangerous position, for it is said by them that a certain notorious lobbyist received $25,000 to kill our bill, and that he did it. But if they have killed this bill we can soon have another. No one wanted the Ferry Company to carry passengers at a loss, but they could carry them at much less than three cents each, and not lose. Their receipts last year were $739,000, their expenses $527,000, leaving a clear profit of $212,000. But the speaker believed that this statement was cooked up, and that the profits were much larger. GEORGE LAW had formerly bought off opposition to his ferries, but there was an opposition springing up now which could not be bought off, and he (the speaker) would be at the head of it. [Applause.] If we have to fight this matter now, we may as well do it, and every man should put his hand in his pocket. All the people who own the stock of these ferries live away out of the burg, and spend their money elsewhere. The place is not large nor fine enough for them. Mr. LAW draws his $22,000 yearly, and comes over occasionally in his buggy to take a look at us poor people, and the others do the same. We must protest strongly to the Legislature against this ferry business, and if the Legislature wont protect us, why then we must combine to protect ourselves.

On the motion of ANDREW B. MARTIN, a number of gentlemen, representing various Wards of the City, were made Vice-Presidents of the meeting.

A committee of three was appointed by the chair on resolutions.

Mr. BERNARD PETERS, of the Brooklyn *Times*, said that the question of the reform of ferry management was a very old one. When the speaker first came to Brooklyn, the question was then before the people. GEORGE LAW succeeded, some time after, in buying up or beating down all opposition; and since then, by means of this monopoly he has enjoyed, he has made enough to buy all the water-front, to prevent any possibility of future opposition. The time had come when changes must be made. If one bill fails in Albany, put in another, and another, and so on, till GEORGE LAW feels it better to give the people their rights than to spend money in defeating them. [Applause.]

Mr. ANDREW MARTIN reported the following resolutions, which were read by the Secretary, Dr. CHAS. W. COOPER, and adopted:

*Whereas*, The subject of reform on the ferries plying between this district and New-York, is now under discussion in the Legislature at Albany, and

*Whereas*, A bill to secure proper reform in this respect has just been defeated; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the people of the Eastern District of Brooklyn (formerly Williamsburg) here assembled, have met for the purpose of protesting against the longer continuance of the excessive charges which for eight years have been exacted by ferries under the management of GEORGE LAW & Co., and which constitute our chief means of communicating with New-York. This monopoly, secured by practices scarcely less reprehensible, morally, than those by which the highway robber gets his plunder; and these charges, levied, as publicly avowed, in a spirit of revenge against a too confiding people, can no longer be endured; and we respectfully, but firmly, demand redress of our grievances.

*Resolved*, That the excessive charges now imposed on the Williamsburg ferries are plain to all who, from their daily life, are witnesses to the workings of the ferries running between New-York and her immediate suburbs; but for the purpose of establishing their character before the members of the State Senate and Assembly, and in the minds of honest and fair-dealing men everywhere, we present the subjoined array of facts which no man, we apprehend, will attempt to dispute:

1. The present rates of ferriage were fixed when coal was $12 a ton, instead of $4, as at present, and when the cost of repairs and construction were nearly double what they are today.

2. If the ferry from Roosevelt-street is longer than any of the Union ferries, so that from Grand-street to Broadway (known as the Division-avenue Ferry,) is shorter; and it has been demonstrated that two boats on the Division-avenue Ferry can perform as much work as three boats on the Catharine Ferry, which is the shortest of the Union ferries.

3. GEORGE LAW & Co. now run and have run a long, difficult, expensive and poorly patronized ferry to another section of Brooklyn for the same rates which the bill now before the Legislature permits them to charge on the Williamsburg or Eastern District Ferries.

4. The average length of the ferries from New-York to Williamsburg is less than one mile; the charges on them are greater than over the ferries from New-York to Hoboken, whose average length is two miles.

5. The Division-avenue Ferry is but one-third of a mile long; it follows that the charge for crossing it is at the rate of nine cents a mile, while the street railways receive but two and one-half cents per mile, and it costs more than twice as much to transport a passenger by rail as by ferry-boat; hence, it follows that the Division-avenue Ferry can make more money by running for two cents from each passenger, than the street railways can by charging double, or ten cents, fare.

6. Some of the directors and several of the stockholders of the present Ferry Company have publicly admitted and declared that the charges on the shorter of these ferries are too high, and have in the same public manner expressed a desire for a reduction; but this has been prevented by the peculiar organization of the Company, which has placed all power in the hands of GEORGE LAW.

*Resolved*, That in view of the mismanagement of these ferries, and the exorbitant rates charged, especially for vehicles, our section of the city is restrained in its growth and prosperity, and the people of this district are indirectly prevented from securing an increased value in their real estate, to the amount of millions of dollars, and therefore the State and city are despoiled of the opportunity to tax the wealth that would at once and rapidly spring into existence if this monopoly was properly regulated and were forced to give us the accommodations for which we so justly ask.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the members of the Legislature from Kings County, for their zeal and fidelity in endeavoring to obtain a reduction of the onerous and oppressive ferry charges now exacted. They have shown themselves the friends of true reform, in seeking the relief of an outraged community, and we call upon the friends of reform everywhere to co-operate with them in this work.

*Resolved*, That we admonish GEORGE LAW that recent history furnishes too many examples of powerful monopolies overthrown, extensive combinations disrupted, and great wrongs redressed, to afford any hope to him, that he can much longer continue his present exactions. Let him yield when he may to the just demands of the people, lest he be finally overthrown in the tempest of public indignation.

*Resolved*, That we call upon those directors and stockholders of the present Company, who are in favor of a reduction of ferry charges, to co-operate publicly with our representatives in the Legislature to that end. It is as much their duty to do this, as it is for any man to restore what he feels is not his own.

*Resolved*, That there be a committee of seven, appointed by the Chair, who shall have power to take such steps as may seem expedient and proper to promote the object of this meeting.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be duly certified by the officers of this meeting, and a copy thereof be sent to His Excellency the Governor of the State, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, and to each member of the Senate and Assembly.

Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN said nothing but continual action could force monopoly into obedience to popular rights. He wondered how it was that Senators from Cayuga, Tompkins, and the other places from the interior of the State, could know of the particular wants and needs of of the people of Williamsburg. When a fair and equitable bill was presented they calmly defeat it because GEORGE LAW says the ferry is a long one. Judge DALY thought it was quite probable that a different result would be reached when the bill came up again. It required some modifications, for it was too stringent; many men voted against it for that reason. It was now in the Senate modified, and when it came up again many who had voted against it when first up would vote for the substitute. [Applause.] The speaker read some of the provisions of the new bill, which have already been published. A gentleman in the audience asked that a provision be inserted compelling the Company to build a ferry-house.

Judge DALY explained that such a provision had been inserted in the bill, but it was afterward stricken out, as it was feared it would kill the bill.

The gentleman then said that if the people could not help themselves, he purposed they should build a new ferry.

The Chairman said that, if the gentleman was ready to build a new ferry, so was he, and would put down ten for every dollar of the gentleman's.

On motion Mr. KALBFLEISCH was made treasurer of the fund to be subscribed for carrying on the reform agitation.

Alderman TAYLOR, Judge COOK and other speakers made addresses, and the meeting adjourned.

### The Hudson County Physician Indicted.

JOHN J. PRENDERGAST, the county physician of Hudson County, against whom the Grand Jury found an indictment for misdemeanor, appeared before the Court and gave bail for trial yesterday. The indictment charges him with having certified a bill of Messrs. DE MOTTE & WHITE, druggists, against the county for $4,057, of which amount he received twenty-five per cent.

# RESULTS OF STATE AID.

### How the Funds of a New-York Charitable Institution Have Been Used—Report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities.

The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities yesterday submitted to the Legislature a special report concerning the management of the Dispensary and Hospital Society of the Woman's Institute of New-York City, organized in January, 1870, under the general State law applicable to charitable associating to furnish medical aid to invalid women, and to supply for their use both a dispensary and hospital, as well as to train competent women theoretically in the duties of a professional nurses. Its first location was at No. 546 Sixth-avenue. Since last Spring it has been located at No. 96 West Sixteenth-street. It is managed by a board of seven trustees, all ladies, these being, at the time of the investigation referred to in the Committee's report, Mrs. N. F. Mallison, President; Mrs. L. A. Appleton, Vice-President; Miss Leonora Jones, Treasurer and Business Correspondent; Mrs. Geo. H. Studwell, Mrs. M. F. Wiswall, Mrs. A. Ackley, and Mrs. J. Hickley. There is also a Finance Committee, consisting of three trustees, and an Auditing Committee of gentlemen. The funds received by the Society have been derived from voluntary contributions and from State appropriations. The first and only State appropriation, $7,500 in amount, was made in April, 1871, the clause of the law under which the appropriation was made expressly waiving compliance on the part of the Society with the usual requirement of an annual report filed with the Controller as a prerequisite to the payment of the appropriation. The appropriation was paid June 6, 1871, at which date the institution was in debt to the amount of $600 or $800, with little if any funds in its treasury. The report says:

"In order to obtain an appropriation from the State, Miss LEONORA JONES, the Treasurer and business correspondent, visited Albany during the session of the Legislature. According to her evidence she came in contact with unknown persons, who ascertained from her how much she expected. She informed them she asked for $5,000, while she thought she might perhaps get $3,000. The proposition was then made to her in case these persons should procure more than the amount from the Legislature, and obtain a waiver of the laws of 1864, (chap. 419,) as applicable to this Society, that all over and above $5,000 should be paid over to them for their services; otherwise they were to receive nothing. Miss JONES (as well as Mrs. MALLISON) testified that she consulted the President of the Society, Mrs. MALLISON, who advised her to enter into the arrangement. She acted accordingly. Mr. MELVIN JONES, brother of Miss JONES and son of Mrs. MALLISON, went up to Albany, at the latter's request, to aid in this business. It was our desire to examine him, but he was reported as absent from town. The amount of $7,000 was inserted in the Charity bill. One of the persons referred to gave her a slip of paper on which was written the name of 'CHARLES THOMPSON,' to whose order it was understood that the sum of $2,500 was to be paid, after the amount of the appropriation was received by the Society from the Controller. When Miss JONES returned to New-York, she reported in general terms to the trustees what had been done. Her act was ratified May 2, 1871, Mrs. APPLETON, one of the trustees, voting in the negative. Miss JONES further testified that, after the money was received from the State, she paid over in cash, at various times, to a messenger, purporting to come from 'CHARLES THOMPSON,' the sum of $2,500. When asked why this was done, she said that though she considered 'CHARLES THOMPSON' and his associates as sharpers, yet she regarded their claim as a debt of honor! She had some written messages from THOMPSON, which she subsequently destroyed. Receipts were supplied to her purporting to be signed by him, which are now in the possession of this Board. The most rigid examination failed to disclose who 'CHARLES THOMPSON' is. No one of the trustees knows him. Miss JONES swears that she could not identify him. She appears to believe that the name is fictitious. Her attention was called to the fact that grave suspicions would naturally rest upon her own good faith, but she persisted in her story, however improbable it may appear in all its parts. There is some reason to believe that her account cannot be implicitly trusted. She swears that she only asked for $5,000. A petition to the Legislature, a copy of which was subsequently exhibited by her to the Commissioners, asked for more. There are other grounds for suspicion exhibited in the evidence herewith submitted. Mrs. APPLETON thinks the amount asked for by the Board was $10,000. One portion of her account is clear. The sum of $2,500 has disappeared from the treasury, with nothing to account for its disappearance but the vouchers of 'CHARLES THOMPSON.'"

The report says there were other instances of extravagance and ill-management; that an expensive house was taken in an unsuitable locality; that expensive surgical instruments, inappropriate furniture, and unnecessary books were purchased; that no instruction was supplied to nurses, and that no hospital arrangements have been made. The institution has been a dispensary, and nothing more. The report concludes:

"During the investigations, the counsel of the Board, Mr. APPLETON, was present, and every facility was offered him to question the witnesses or to present additional testimony. At the close of the investigation, the acting President of the Board of Commissioners stated that the undisputed testimony showed that the Board was not a fit body to be trusted with the disbursement of public money, and that their management had been throughout ill-judged and reprehensible. He further suggested that it might be well, as the only amends that they could now make, to offer to restore to the State Treasury the amount still remaining on hand—nearly $2,000. He further said that if they desired he would communicate any such offer to the State Treasurer, without knowing whether he would receive the money or not. Still the President hoped that the offer would be made. He desired them, however, distinctly to undestand that this must be considered as a mode of doing what was right, and that it would not relieve them, or any of their officers, from responsibility in any form, legal or otherwise, for their past mismanagement. These suggestions were made in the presence of the counsel of the Board, Mr. APPLETON, who approved of them. No answer has yet been received to this suggestion, though there is reason to believe that it will be acted on hereafter and the suggestion adopted. It should be added that Miss JONES gave an official bond when appointed Treasurer, to the amount of $50,000. In conclusion the Board of Charities desire to state that they make this report, not from any desire to single out these ladies for special animadversion, but because the case is a flagrant one, and because it shows that there is a corrupting influence at work in the procuring of State appropriations, which ought to be at once counteracted. It also shows the tendency of the present system of State aid to encourage unnecessary and wasteful institutions. They would respectfully suggest that legislation may be provided, which will make it necessary for every charitable institution, before it can receive money from the State Treasury, to satisfy the Commissioners that the institution is necessary and well conducted, and deserving of assistance. It might be well to provide that the certificate of this Board to that effect should be filed with the Controller before any money can be paid to such institution. We cannot forbear the further remark that there is reason to believe that the conduct of the Association whose management has been criticised in this report is not wholly unexampled."

### The Women Black-Mailers.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In common with many right-minded men, I desire to express my approval of the remarks in reference to the case of black-mailing Rev. Mr. CARTER, which were published in your issue of this morning. So far Mr. CARTER deserves great credit for his manly course, and it is to be hoped that he will pursue the matter until all parties concerned are punished, for no one supposes that this wretched young woman was alone in this infamous scheme of extortion. Unfortunately, there are in this City men who, under the name of lawyers, are engaged in plans for making money through the forms of law by means which would make an ordinary thief feel ashamed. No woman is able to devise the legal frauds which are necessary to carry out a plan of black-mailing. The devices of a man acquainted with the tricks of the law are essential to the completeness of these base designs, and it is time that these legal harpies should be branded and shunned by honorable men. A case occurred a short time ago in the Supreme Court, where a weak woman was induced by a lawyer familiar with this kind of business to perjure herself in an affidavit, while the scoundrel produced a letter of a well-known citizen to corroborate the affidavit; but, fortunately, the Judge discovered, by the date of the letter, that it was written a year before the transaction was sworn to have occurred. Of course, as in this instance, the counsel hoped that pity for the woman whom he had betrayed into perjury would save her from just punishment; but let justice be done in this and every other case of a like nature, or if the woman is allowed to escape, let it be on condition that she exposes those who have led her on to crime.

A CITIZEN IN FAVOR OF REFORM.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday March 13, 1872.

### "Frauds in Assessments."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times.*

Your article in the TIMES of the 13th inst., entitled "Frauds in Assessments," does great injustice to the proprietors of property assessed for paving streets with the patent wooden and asphalt pavements, which I can attest from my own experience and knowledge. We have not opposed these assessments without good and justifiable cause.

In the first place, it is well known that these patent pavement contracts were conceived and carried through by the "vulgar Ring thieves" in fraud and iniquity—in most cases against the wishes of a large majority of the proprietors assessed.

In the second place, these contracts have been most corruptly made with the patentees, the prices being more than double fair and honest prices. It is well known that these wooden and asphalt pavements are put down in other cities for $3 and less per square yard, whereas in this City the assessments have been from $6 to $8 per square yard. A good profit can be made at $3 per yard. No one can doubt that those Ring thieves and their friends have put the other half the contract prices into their own pockets.

These patent pavements have proved a perfect nuisance in all the business streets where they have been put down. Look at Nassau, Liberty, Mercer, and other streets where there is much traffic—they are all in ruins.

These are the chief reasons why the assessed proprietors have opposed these assessments, and have taken measures to get them set aside—they would never have thought of availing themselves of mere technical irregularities if they had not the clearest evidence of gross frauds. We found there was no use in making objections before the Assessors and the Courts which appointed them. That course was tried *ad nauseam*. Our opposition has had the effect to procure the passage of a law prohibiting the paving with patent pavements against the wishes of a majority of the proprietors, and the whole corrupt business has, in consequence of an opposition, been put a stop to. Why do not the Committee of Seventy look into these corrupt street-paving contract jobs of the Ring?

No, Mr. Editor, we are willing to pay our just and honest assessments, but like your most excellent paper we have opposed, and shall continue to oppose all corruption to which we are exposed. These are some of the frauds practiced upon this community for years, and which have aroused them at last to opposition. If certain proprietors prefer quietly to submit to them, for reasons best known to themselves, there are, nevertheless, many who will not.

W.

# OBITUARY.

### Benjamin Chew Howard.

There has been a remarkable mortality of late among the leading men of Maryland. The death of BENJAMIN CHEW HOWARD is now announced. He was a scion of the old HOWARD stock, which has been so intimately associated with the fortunes of his State, being third son of Col. EAGER HOWARD, who won signal distinction in the Revolutionary War, and was subsequently Governor of the State, as was also the brother of the gentleman just deceased.

Had the HOWARD family retained the possessions they then held, they would today have been enormously wealthy. The Fifth-avenue, so to speak, of the metropolis of Maryland is built on land which once was theirs. Less than thirty years ago Monument-square, Mount Vernon-place, and its surroundings, were part of the Howard demesne. The handsome villa, now environed by houses, built by Col. EAGER HOWARD, is yet standing on the high ground which looks over Calvert-street; but it is in bad repair, and will, it is said, before long come down to make way for a new street.

### Savings Bank Policies—Life Insurance as It Should Be.

The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company issues policies on approved lives, payable to the party himself when he reaches a certain age, which is never to exceed seventy-five, or to his representative on his previous death; with certain important benefits never before conceded by any Company.

1. The policy contains a *positive stipulation* of an equitable and definite surrender value, which may be withdrawn in CASH at the end of any policy year, or it may remain with the Company, drawing an annual interest of never less than four per cent., and as much more than five per cent., *for a complete year*, as the average interest of the Company's investments in its preceding fiscal year has exceeded 6 per cent.

2. To every such policy is attached a table analyzing the table per $1,000 insured by it into three distinct parts for each year of its possible existence: First, the *margin* provided for expenses and to meet possible death-claims in excess of those expected; second, the advance *normal cost of the insurance* to be done by the Company, in each year, or what the policy will have to contribute in advance to meet the normal yearly death-claims on other policies; third, the *self-insurance deposit*, or reserve, which is to be accumulated at four per cent., and is applicable only to the claim on the policy itself, whenever that occurs.

Besides these particulars, the table gives, first, the present value at the beginning of each year of all the further insurance to be done by the Company on the policy called the *insurance value*, according to which expenses will be assessed on this class of policies; second, the *surrender charge*; and third, the stipulated *cash surrender value* at the close of each policy year.

The obvious advantage of the surrender value stipulation is, that it gives the policy a tangible value, recognizable in the money market, which no policy without it ever had or could have.

The advantage of the appended table is, that by means of it the policy-holder can always know whether he is fairly dealt with in regard to surrender or surplus. For, though no dividend or return of surplus will be guaranteed, still, after two full annual premiums are paid, the party will be entitled to receive, on the payment of his next premium, any surplus that may have arisen on his policy during its *previous* year, according to the experience of the Company, as to interest, actual cost of insurance, and the ratio of the working expenses to the insurance value of all its policies. These particulars being known from the Company's last annual fiscal statement any holder of one of these savings bank policies can readily ascertain, by resorting to the table attached to his policy, the exact amount of surplus to which, should he pay another premium, he will be entitled. This surplus the Company confidently expects will, on the average, prove a strong motive to the insured to continue the payment of premiums, should he continue to need insurance. But if he, unfortunately, should not be able to do so, the surrender-value stiplation in his policy will enable him to borrow money on it outside of the Company, so as to keep it in force, if it has attained any considerable value much beyond the extent secured under the "Massachusetts Non-forfeiture law," so-called.

The rates of premium and tables attached to the policies have been calculated by the Consulting Actuary of the Company, Elizur Wright, of Boston, formerly Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts.

The above plan of Prof. WRIGHT we recommend to the consideration of our readers. It is a well-known fact that over sixty per cent. of policies lapse or are surrendered by reason of inability to continue the payment of the required premium, and therefore any plan by which the rights of the retiring members are definitely fixed, is an improvement, and deserves the support of the Press. Under the old system no definite surrender value is fixed, and therefore the policy has no negotiable value—the admitted uncertainty of ultimate business success is one of the reasons why the right of retiring as well as continuing members should be definitely fixed at the time the policy is taken out. The plan of the old Knickerbocker is said to be the result of the practical experience of Prof. WRIGHT of the last thirty years, and doubtless will prove highly attractive.—*New-York Evening Mail.*

### Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE. WATCHES, WATCH-CHAINS, FINE JEWELRY, JEWEL-BOXES, FINE FANCY GOODS, DRESSING-CASES, RUSSIA LEATHER AND CANVAS BAGS, AND FINE PORCELAIN WARE, AT CLOSE PRICES. JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE INVOICE OF FINE FRENCH CLOCKS.

—*Advertisement*

### Removal.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

### Cundurango.

Bliss, Keene & Co.'s Fluid Extract. The wonderful blood purifier. Supply of genuine barks assured. Price reduced to $3 per bottle. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Watch No. 1,788—bearing trade-mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Company, (GILES, WALES & CO.,) has been carried by me five and a half months; its total variation from mean time being twenty seconds, being compared by me personally with Greenwich time, London, April 24, 1871.—HENRY MORFORD, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

That Imp of Venus, Master Cupid, weeps when he sees the beauty and luxuriance departing from a splendid head of hair. Dry your tears, little boy; Phalon's Hair Invigorator soon repairs the damage, renewing, strengthening and multiplying the fibres, and making them glossy and elastic as of your own bowstring! Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Don't scorch your hair off with caustic dyes. Why should you when Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye imparts to the grayest head a golden brown or jetty black, in about the time it takes to read this paragraph!—*Advertisement.*

MATHUSHEK PIANOS.—Warerooms No. 78 East Ninth-street, opposite Stewart's.—*Advertisement.*

### Public Speakers and Singers will find

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For Coughs and Colds THE TROCHES are effectual.

### Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

**Batcheler's Hair Dye is the Best in the** world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

**Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Monograms,** orders of dancing, silk badges. JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

**Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway.**—This is the only floor-covering that will wear twenty or thirty years.

**New 7-octave Pianos, $250.**—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

# DIED.

BISHOP.—On Wednesday, the 13th inst., PAUL L. E. BISHOP, son of Victor Bishop, aged 21 years.

Notice of funeral will be given to-morrow.

BROUNER.—On Tuesday, March 12, 1872, SAMUEL BROUNER, aged 48 years, of apoplexy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 14, at 2 P. M., from the late residence of deceased, No. 496 Hudson-st.

☞ Ogdensburg and Syracuse papers please copy.

BYERS.—On Wednesday, March 13, at 3½ A. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 67 Perry-st., "Cherie," ZENAIDE C., only daughter of James G. and Caroline F. Byers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Memorial Church, corner of Waverley-place and West 11th-st., on Friday, March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

BUCKLEY.—At Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y., on the 13th inst., MARGARET, daughter of the late John Buckley.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARK.—On Wednesday, March 13, after a short illness, MATTHIAS CLARK, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, Saturday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Westfield, N. J.

CLARENDON.—At Sing Sing, Wednesday, March 13, MAGGIE REBECCA, daughter of Wm. and Jane S. Clarendon, in the 9th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her parent's residence, Friday, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment. Carriages in attendance at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn side, 11 o'clock A. M.

FRANKLIN.—On Wednesday, 13th inst., of croup, WILLIAM DEXTER FRANKLIN, only son of the late Ed. C. Franklin, M. D., of Providence, R. I., aged 4 years 10 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOSTER.—At De Soto, Mo., on the 8th inst., of pneumonia, WILLIAM BARCLAY FOSTER, in his 28th year.

Interment at Pittsburg, Penn.

GRAFF.—At Arlington, Mo., March 8, JOHN A. GRAFF, formerly of this City, in his 76th year.

HALL.—At the residence of his son-in-law, John Wilson, Coytesville, N. J., JOHN B. HALL, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral, at Duane M. E. Church, Hudson-st., near Spring, on Saturday, March 16, at 10 A. M.

HALSTEAD.—On Tuesday, March 12, MARY HALSTEAD.

Funeral from her late residence at Harrison, N. Y., on Friday, March 15, at 2 P. M.

HUSSEY.—March 13, LEVI HUSSEY, Sr., aged 75 years 5 months.

The friends and relations are invited to attend the services on Thursday, 14th, at 2 o'clock, at No. 353 3d-av., near 52d-st.

IREMONGER.—RUTH IREMONGER, widow of the late Francis Iremonger, of Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, aged 83.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KENYON.—On Sunday, the 10th inst., JANET PRESTON, wife of Pardon W. Kenyon. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 155 Van Buren-st., near Franklin-av., Brooklyn.

MEEKS.—March 12, GRACE ISABEL, youngest daughter of William H. and Josephine Meeks, aged 16 years and 15 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 228 West 34th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOORE.—At Huntington, Long Island, on Saturday, March 9, AMELIA G., relict of the late William Moore, of New-York, and daughter of the late Rev. Joel Clap, D. D., of Vermont, aged 44 years.

RUCKEL.—At her late residence, in Brooklyn, March 11, MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late John E. Ruckel, of Newark, N. J., aged 72.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SMOCK.—At Freehold, on Sunday, March 10, HENRY SMOCK, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral will take place in the Reformed Church, at Freehold, on Thursday, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. All friends respectfully invited, without further notice.

SPRINGS.—Suddenly, at Petersburg, Va., on Wednesday, 13th inst., ELIZABETH NICOLL, widow of John Springs, of South Carolina, and daughter of the late Gen. Matthias Nicoll, of Stratford, Conn.

WAYRE.—At Birmingham, England, after a few days' illness, GEORGE W. WAYRE, formerly of the firm of Hooper & Co., New-York, and a resident of Hudson City, N. J.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER Will issue FIFTY THOUSAND COPIES in addition to the regular edition.

The following are among its SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Rev. Dr. WM. ORMISTON, Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL,
Rev. Dr. T. W. CHAMBERS, Rev. Dr. H. M. SCUDDER,
Rev. Dr. P. D. VAN CLEEF, Rev. Dr. PORTER,
Rev. Dr. E. P. ROGERS, Rev. Dr. JOHN DE WITT,
Prof. TAYLOR LEWIS, of Schenectady, and others equally eminent.

The CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER is published every THURSDAY, NO. 6 NEW CHURCH-ST., CORNER FULTON.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE EXTRA ISSUE AT SPECIAL RATES.

**EASTER CAROLS! EASTER CAROLS!**

Six new Carols for Easter, By A. P. HOWARD; price 20 cents. Also a new Easter Anthem, "Christ the Lord is Risen," by HENRY WILSON; 75 cents; and the well-known and popular Easter Anthems by THOMAS, CHAPPLE, RITTER, LLOYD, &c. Sent post-paid by DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW NOVEL. "TRUE AS STEEL." Ready next week. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

**MASS-MEETING OF CITIZENS** AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The Committee appointed by the citizens of Brooklyn at a public meeting held at the Academy of Music, on Nov. 10, will report on THURSDAY EVENING, upon the subjects intrusted to them, viz.: An examination into the frauds which had been committed upon the ballot-box at the election then just passed.

The bringing the perpetrators to trial and punishment.

The devising measures to be presented to the Legislature for enactment for future prevention of frauds.

The taking of such other steps as in their judgment seemed proper to guard the rights of the citizens of Brooklyn.

Citizens of Brooklyn, without distinction of party, are invited to be present.

Reports of the Executive, Finance, Prosecuting and Legislative Committees will be submitted, and the meeting addressed by members of the Committee.

FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, President.
R. M. WHITING, Jr., Secretary.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING. **IMPORTANT ART SALE!** By order of Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris. THURSDAY EVENING, March 14, at 7½ o'clock, At the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor-place, PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE of the entire stock of FINE MODERN PAINTINGS in this country belonging to Messrs. Goupil & Co.

These paintings are now on FREE EXHIBITION at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, until 2 o'clock THIS DAY.

The catalogue enumerates some 150 pictures, and comprises many fine and choice examples by some of the best modern artists.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

**POST-OFFICE NOTICE.**

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, March 16, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 5½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

**ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.**

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

**ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.**

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., AGENTS, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685, Post-office, New-York.

**HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN.**—Nervous Debility cured by new methods. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

**PATENTS.**—MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS *Scientific American*, 37 Park-row, N.Y., obtain Patents everywhere. 25 years' experience. Confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

**THE VERY BEST QUALITY OF** coal for family use, delivered in any part of the City at $5 50 and $6, by A. TURNBULL & CO., 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

**NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., NO. 686** Broadway, offer Chandeliers and Gas-fixtures (at Wholesale prices) in Glass, Gilt or Bronze.

# POLITICAL.

**THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of the above Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN J. FOLEY, President.
RICHARD McGUIRE, Secretary.

**FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION** meets at Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 14, at 8 o'clock.

HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, March 13, the following business was transacted: A. JOURNEAY, at public auction, sold a four-story brown stone front house and lot, known as No. 44 West Sixteenth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for $22,750, and a similar house and lot adjoining, known as No. 46, for $24,000, the purchaser of both premises being F. L. GRE. The same auctioneer also offered at auction the property known as Nos. 111, 113, 115 and 117 West Eleventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, embracing a plot of ground, in size 95.10 by 103.3, with a number of brick buildings upon the same, for which bids to the amount of $40,000 were received, but no sale effected. HUGH N. CAMP, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JOHN W. WEED, Esq., referee, disposed of a lot 18 by 100.5, with a frame house thereon, situate on the south side of East Fifty first-street, between A and First avenues, for $4,250; purchaser, A. J. PERRY, the owner of a second mortgage on the premises. Mr. CAMP also sold a plot of ground with buildings, of but little value, on the same, located in Brooklyn, at the junction of Hamilton and Clinton avenues, for $4,700; purchaser, JAMES BEATIE. A property on Maiden-lane, this City, known as No. 28, between Pearl and Gold streets, comprising a four-story brick store, with lot 21 by about 61.8, announced also for sale yesterday by the same auctioneer, was not offered, the premises having been sold at private contract for $38,000. JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, sold two full lots on the east side of Avenue A, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, for $8,000, the buyer being HAYDEN BROWN, the plaintiff in the foreclosure action. The price realized was low, as the property is worth more money. M. A. J. LYNCH, at public auction, offered for sale a three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, known as No. 108 East Thirty-first-street, near Fourth avenue, for which bids to the amount of $17,000 were received, but this sum being below the estimated value, the property was withdrawn. Two adjournments of legal sales, (with the exception of a stock sale reported below,) as follows, closed the business of the day at the Exchange: By WM. KENNELLY, sale of house and lot on Forty-sixth-street adjourned until the 23d inst., and by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., sale of lots on the southeast corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-first-street adjourned for two weeks. In Brooklyn yesterday, at the sales-room of WALBERS, THOMAS & CO., JERE THOMAS, Jr., sold three lots, each 20x100, situate on the north side of President-street, between Bond and Hoyt streets, for $600 each. The sale was made by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of THOS. M. EARLE, Esq., referee.

For today, at the Exchange, in this City, a large number of auctions are announced, many of which are of interest and importance. The property to be offered by the various auctioneers in charge of sales, is as follows: By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., building lots on Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; lots on First-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Fifth-street, and on One Hundred and Fifth-street; lots with building, on the corner of First-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street; lots on same avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, and lots on the last-named streets; houses and lots on Greene-street, between Canal and Grand streets; a house and lot on East Fourth-street, near the Bowery, and a house and lot on Fifty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue, known as No. 360. By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., a house and lot on East Twelfth-street, near Fifth-avenue, and a house and lot on Thirty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. By ALBERT BROWN, building lots on Tenth-avenue, and on Sixty-fourth street, near Tenth-avenue; also, a house and lot on Sullivan-street, between Houston and Bleecker-streets. By S. DINGEE, a house and lot in St. Mark's-place. By M. SHAHAN, a house and lot on Market-street, between Madison and Henry streets, and an extensive list of improved real estate in the vicinity of Thomas-street and College-place. By JAMES M. MILLER, leasehold property on Twenty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and also property at Orange and Oraton, New-Brunswick, N. J. In addition to the above, at Long Island City, Astoria, JERE JOHNSON, Jr., will sell today the valuable property, with water front, belonging to the well-known old Hell Gate colored fisherman, Capt. JOSEPH BOUNTY, embracing some forty-seven lots, located in the town named, the sale taking place at the office of J. M. WHITNEY, at 12½ P. M.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

MULLER, WILKINS & Co. sold at the Exchange yesterday, the following securities at the percentage prices noted: 200 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, par value $50 each, sold at 215½ per cent.; 200 shares Mariposa Land and Mining Company, preferred stock, par $100 each, sold at 70; 9 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each, at 145; $500 Brooklyn Academy of Music, with admission ticket, at 93; $60,000 South Carolina six per cent. bonds, interest January and July, $1,000 each, at 34½, and $9,000 South Carolina six per cent. bonds, interest April and October, $1,000 each, sold at 32¾ per cent.

**Exchange Sales, Wednesday, March 13.**

NEW-YORK.

*By A. Journeay.*

14-story h. & l. b. s.h. and l., No. 44 West 16th-st., s. s., 1st. 5th and 6th ave., lot 20x103.3..... $22,750
14-story h. & l. b. s. h. and l., No. 46 West 16th-st., s. s., adjoining above, lot same size..... 24,000

*By Joseph McGuire.*

2 lots e. s. Avenue A, 50.3 ft. s. of 122d-st., together in size 50.8x98..... $8,000

*By Hugh N. Camp.*

1 lot, with improvements, (frame house,) s. s. East 51st-st., 37 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x100.5..... $4,250

BROOKLYN.

*By Hugh N. Camp.*

Plot of ground, with frame and brick building thereon, at junction of Hamilton-av., Huntington and Clinton sts., 72.5x90.6x74xabout 80.. $4,700

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**H. R. DREW & CO.**

Have removed their
REAL ESTATE OFFICE
From No. 175 to
**No. 155 5th-av., Gienham Hotel.**

**A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE** for sale on 18th-st., near 3d-av.; it is 25x60 feet, well built and arranged, and in fine order; lot leased from Stuyvesant estate; has twelve years to run at $240 ground rental, with the usual renewals; this property can be bought very low, and either with or without the furniture. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
Nos. 3 Pine-st. and 35 East 17th-st.

**FOR SALE**—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE lots in the City, 150 ft. from 5th-av.; on the grade, and perfectly healthy; ready to build upon and no rock; size, 30x102; great advantages afforded for building. Also, a couple of desirable houses near the Central Park.; very cheap, and easy terms.
BYRNE & FIRESON,
Architects, No. 33 East 17th-st., facing Union-square.

**CENTRAL PARK LOTS**, FRONTING ON GRAND CIRCLE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—The undersigned offer at private sale the five lots bounded by the Grand Circle, 8th-av and 59th-st.; the most desirable plot of land now offering in the market. Apply to MULLEN, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

**A FREE REGISTER**, WITH PARTICULARS of **2,000 HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS**, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c.
**V. K. STEVENSON & SON.,**
**NO. 11 PINE-ST.**

**FOR SALE**—BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON Lennox Hill, near Central Park; high-stoop, three stories and basement; all improvements; price moderate; terms easy. Inquire on premises from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., No. 127 East 71st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

**HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR** SALE OR TO LET.—The choice four-story brown-stone front house, No. 30 West 50th-st., has been occupied only six months; price, $35,000, or $350 per month. Inquire at the house, or of T. P. CUMMINGS, No. 105 Duane-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

**GRIFFITH & PRENTISS**, NO. 40 WALker-st., offer for sale or to let, several new and desirable houses, located in the Fifth Ward of the City of Elizabeth, and also at Oakland, between Cranford and Westfield, N. J. Building plots also for sale at each of the above places.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, brown-stone front, four stories, basement and subcellar; all modern improvements; first-class location; fronting on the Park; West 58th-st.; $5,000 cash, and the balance on bond and mortgage. Call on the owner, No. 318 West 58th-st.

**FIFTH-AV., (NEAR 49TH-ST.)**—EXtra width and depth dwelling; superior workmanship and exquisite taste displayed in the finish. Owner going to Europe; will sell low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

**DWELLING-HOUSE** FOR SALE—THE three-story brick house, No. 104 West 11th-st, between 5th and 6th avs., with modern improvements. Apply at No. 122 same street, before 11 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

**A NEW AND SUPERIOR-BUILT** house, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 26x65, and dining-room extension, near and west of 5th-av., above 46th-st.; price very reasonable. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—AT A PRICE TO YIELD A large profit to purchaser, or will rent the four-story brown-stone house No. 118 West 23d-st., 150 feet west of 6th-av.; has been put in complete order; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 11 Park-place.

**FOR SALE**—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, (17th-st.,) north side of Stuyvesant-square; fresco ed throughout; has all modern improvements; terms easy. Apply to MCDANIEL & TODD, No. 9 Murray-st.

**FIFTH-AV.**, ON MURRAY HILL, A FINE corner house, four story high stoop, 26x65 and extension; complete order; for sale low, with or without furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 32 West 24th-st., near Broadway, will be sold on easy terms. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

**UNRIVALED AND MOST** VALUABLE 5th-av. property, north-east corner 55th-st., 100x125, for sale; liberal terms to an immediate purchaser. Apply to owner, No. 6 Chatham-square, at 12 o'clock M.

**FOR SALE**—A FULL WIDTH FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, on 19th-st., near 5th av.
**H. R. DREW & CO.,**
No. 155 5th-av., Branch Office, No. 467 6th-av.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**FRANCIS TOMES,**
**REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES,**
**NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.**

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge. Rents collected and returns promptly made. References of the highest character given when required.

**HUGH N. CAMP,**
No. 106 Broadway,
REAL ESTATE BROKER
AND
AUCTIONEER.
Charge of estates solicited.

**FOR SALE**—IN FEE—ABOVE 42D-ST., CLOSE by 5th-av., a magnificently-located four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65; three bath-rooms; every convenience for a large family; never before offered; owner going abroad.
ARCHIBALD L. WILLIAMS, No. 2½ Murray-st.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—TERMS TO SUIT—Several four-story and high-stoop brown-stone houses on 61st-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of the owner, JOHN MCCOOL, on the premises. No agents need apply.

**PARK-AV.**—VERY SUBSTANTIAL, EXtra-finished double and corner residence, 37.6x75, lot 103 feet, occupying a splendid position (the best on the avenue.) For sale low, by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

**GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR** 86TH-st.; 100x125 feet; also 10th-av., near 102d-st., 20 lots. These two exceedingly valuable parcels are offered reasonably and on easy terms. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON., No. 11 Pine-st.

**A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE** front house for sale on 61st-st., near Central Park; four stories; terms easy. Also, a large number of others at low prices, terms easy, as they must be sold. Apply to FEITRETCH & REMSEN, No. 1,036 3d-av.

**AT A BARGAIN**—ELEGANT BROWN-stone house on the "Hill;" immediate possession. See list of Brooklyn houses. S. EDDY & CO.,
No. 1 Park-place.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—A PERFECT FOUR-story English basement brown-stone house on 34th-st., near Broadway. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—VALUABLE water front, foot North 5th-st., and vacant lots to 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Apply to A. G. HARMON, between 12 and 2, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

**NO. 360 WEST 57TH-ST.**—FOUR STORY brown stone, 20x50; lot 100.5; will be sold at auction by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., on THURSDAY, March 14. Can be seen from 8 to 11 A. M.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—A PLEASANT three-story brick house, with all conveniences; together with parlor mirrors, cornices and oil-cloths. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock at No. 313 East 20th-st.

**A HOUSE** IN 83D-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV. For sale, on easy terms. Price $11,000.
S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET.**—A RARE OPportunity is offered those who wish to buy some of the most elegant and desirably-located houses in all Brooklyn; prices and terms to suit. No. 271 Quincy-st., three-story, brick front, French roof, 20x42x26x100. 40 feet court-yard, and elegant piazza in front. contains all modern improvements; No. 252 Clermont-av., two and a half story, Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, stoop and trimmings, 10 rooms, lately overhauled, plumbed and decorated for owner's use, all improvements; Nos. 169, 173 and 175 sixths., a row of three high stoop, brown stone, 19½x46x125, all modern improvements. This is the choicest lot of property that has been offered for sale in some time, and we invite the attention of those in search of investments. Call and see for yourselves. Apply on the premises, or address T. FAGAN, No. 252 Clermont-av.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE**—THE CELEBRATED MOON PROPERTY AT SARATOGA LAKE.—This is one of the most delightful Summer resorts in the world; the famous Moon's Lake is known to travelers and tourists in all lands. This unrivaled Summer resort, located on the cliff of Lake Saratoga, within fifteen minutes' ride of the world-renowned Springs, over a beautiful avenue, embracing thirty acres of highly-improved ground; trout ponds, Summer-house, bowling saloon, boat-houses, groves, orchards, &c.; &c.; and with the finest buildings in the country for the purposes designed, is offered for sale. Mr. Moon, the proprietor, has made his fortune, and proposes to retire from business; here is an opportunity for a live man to make a fortune in a few years. Terms easy. For particulars and terms apply to C. B. MOON, or W. G. CAMPBELL, Real Estate Broker, Saratoga Springs.

**ALSO FOR SALE THE ROSSITA** property, corner of Philadelphia and Regent sts., if not sold will be rented for the season, furnished. This is a first-class boarding-house property. Also, for rent, furnished, several first-class houses for private families for the Summer season. Apply or address W. G. CAMPBELL, Saratoga Springs.

**FOR SALE**—A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE Harlem Railroad at Amenia, N. Y., together with a highly cultivated farm of about 220 acres; large mansion of modern style, watered from living springs on back, high ground; dwelling has baths, water closets, &c., &c., and is about fifteen minutes' walk from depot; four dwellings, barns with a capacity for 300 tons of hay, and accommodations for 100 head of stock. The dwelling is 42x34, and an extension 42x26 feet, located in the midst of a beautiful lawn of about three acres; fruit, orchard, garden, fine old shades, &c., &c. All in all, there is hardly a superior place offered for sale. Price for the entirety $100,000; or the mansion, improvements and ten to twenty acres of land, $25,000. Terms will be made easy. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—THE homestead of the late Jacob B. Herrick, situated on the Southern Boulevard, about ten minutes' drive from Harlem Bridge, within fifty minutes of Peck-slip by steam-boat; the homestead has twenty-two acres of land; house is very commodious; is in fine order; the out-buildings are large, and the place is very desirable for a gentleman's residence, both Summer and Winter; the Portchester Railroad depot will be within five minutes' walk of house, adding largely to its prospective value. It will be sold low or exchanged for a house in the City. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

**WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N.** Y.—For sale—A modern-built, first-class frame house, 30x40, with brick stable, large house, with twelve acres of land, six of which are in lawn; all well stocked with ornamental trees and fruit.
The place is within half a mile of the depot in the beautiful and healthy village of Warwick, and for beauty of scenery can hardly be surpassed.
Churches of all denominations and schools in the village.
For further particulars apply to
J. M. MCJIMSEY, No. 67 Wall-st., or
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—THE homestead of the late Jacob B. Herrick, situated on the Southern Boulevard, about ten minutes' drive from Harlem Bridge, within fifty minutes of Peck-slip by steam-boat; the homestead has twenty-two acres of land; house is very commodious; is in fine order; the out-buildings are large, and the place is very desirable for a gentleman's residence, both Summer and Winter. The Portchester Railroad Depot will be within five minutes' walk of house, adding largely to its prospective value. It will be sold low, or exchanged for a house in the City. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

**LONG BRANCH.**—FOR SALE—A LARGE cottage completely furnished, containing eleven bedrooms, two parlors, dining-room, butler's pantry, large kitchen and large laundry, bath, hot and cold water; situated in the best neighborhood on the bluff, between the road and the ocean; large stable, bathing-houses, &c.; size of lot, 200x330 feet. Apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

**ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON**—At Esopus, a country house, unfurnished, containing ten rooms, three good cellars, two large gardens, with out-buildings and lands, if required; commands extensive views of the river and mountains; adjoins the Episcopal Church. Rent $350 per annum. Address G. S., Post-office, Esopus, Ulster County, New-York.

**ORANGE AND NEWARK, N. J.**—Great variety of property for sale and exchange; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent at ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, MONTROSE, SUMMIT, BLOOMFIELD and NEWARK.
**ELIZABETH**, fifty houses for sale and rent. GERRY & KLOTZ, No. 39 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—CHEAP, AT Fordham, Westchester County, west on the Heights, five minutes from depot, a house with five corner lots, beautifully situated in first-class neighborhood; lots alone worth price asked for place, $6,000; rent, $400. Apply to H. B. WINFIELD, No. 426 Broadway.

**FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.**, ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—A FIRST-class residence, ten minutes' walk from the Union Depot, at Elizabeth, N. J., forty minutes from Newark, and three trains per day; house newly and finished throughout, with all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Apply to G. F. D., Box No. 5,933 Post-office, New-York.

**FOR SALE, ORANGE, N. J.**—FINE RESidence with modern improvements, two acres land, stable, &c.; location very healthy. Also, French cottage, ten rooms; $4,500; easy terms. Also, for rent, a fine place, fourteen rooms.
B. F. SMALL, No. 34 Dey-st.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—VALUAble manufacturing property, a short distance from the City; large and substantial building; fifty-horse power steam engine; price very healthy. Also, French cottage, ten rooms; $4,500; easy terms. Also, for rent, a fine place, fourteen rooms.
B. F. SMALL, No. 34 Dey-st.

**ALL WHO DESIRE** PLEASANT HOMES and healthy locations, should by all means go to Dunellen and New-Market on Central New-Jersey Railroad; choice plots, tasty cottages and beautiful country seats with grounds from $500 to $25,000; terms easy. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

**FOR SALE** AT PASSAIC, N. J.—A VERY desirable residence, containing ten rooms, in perfect order, fine stable, greenhouse; lot 140x185, beautifully laid out; plenty of fruit and ornamental trees. For further particulars address I. C. M., box No. 4,070 New-York Post-office.

**AT ORANGE, MONTROSE** — VERY complete French-roofed residence, furnished, over two acres, capable of subdivision; lawns, garden; near depot, excellent neighborhood, restricted. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine. THIS LOCATION SPECIALTY.

**ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY**—A speciality, several first class residences for sale or exchange with land to suit.
C. D. KELLOGG, No. 115 Broadway.

**JERSEY CITY HOUSE FOR SALE** or exchange in part; desirably located; convenient to Cortlandt and Desbrosses ferries; lot 25x100.
R. E. DRESSER, No. 51 Walker-st.

**A FINE TRUCK FARM**, NEAR NEW-York, 31 acres. For sale on easy terms.
S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

# Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**

The late residence of C. W. Whitney, Esq., situated on Chatterton's Hill, about one-quarter mile from the White Plains Depot, overlooking the entire village and surrounding country for miles.
The house, stable, cottage and all out-buildings are in good order and have all the modern improvements, suitable for either Winter or Summer residence.
The grounds, containing about six acres, are handsomely laid out, well stocked with fruit and other trees.
It will be sold low; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, or the house and two acres will be sold separately, if desired.
Photographs of the place can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where further particulars can be had.
If not sold at private sale it will be offered at auction April 18. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—A SUPerb residence, 90 by 60 feet, with 134 acres of choice land, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y. House is built of pressed brick, contains twenty rooms, is in excellent order, with all modern conveniences. Location is very healthy, being 20 feet above the Hudson. There is a fine barn, carriage-house and out-buildings, with abundance of choice fruit. Will be sold at a sacrifice, and on very easy terms.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY,
No. 11 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A large property with good house, all favorably located for enhancing value, and pleasantly situated and surrounded; is near line of Midland Railroad, bringing it within an hour of New-York City Hall; will be sold low because owner wants money; is a better place for any one to invest than savings banks or ordinary securities; about $5,000 cash is necessary. Address OWNER, Box 3,838 New-York Post-office.

**REMEMBER THAT THE GREAT** Sale of Capt. Bounty's property takes place TUESDAY, rain or shine, at 12½ o'clock, at the office of Josiah M. Whitney, Esq., Sunswick-terrace, Long Island City, Astoria. Take boat at Peck-slip at 10, 10½ or 12 o'clock. Be sure and go if you want to secure a great bargain. Maps &c., at office of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 50x150 feet; will be sold at private sale; house 32x36 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 97 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

**FOR SALE**—A FINE COUNTRY-SEAT OF about eighteen acres, at South Yonkers. The furniture, of the best kind, can be purchased with the premises. Terms easy. Apply to D. BINSSE,
Fifth-avenue Hotel.

**A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AT** low agricultural rates. Also, fine country-seats for sale or exchange at and in the vicinity of Katonah and Croton Falls, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

**ENGLEWOOD, N. J.**—FOR SALE, GOTHic Ioistone cottage, seven rooms, heated with furnace, lighted with gas, large barn and nearly one acre; plenty fruit and shade trees. For further information apply J. S. H., Box No. 4,578 New-York P. O.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL SMITH, No. 246 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

**GREENWICH.**—ATTRACTIVE RESIdence FOR SALE.—15 rooms; ¾ acre; fine neighborhood, near churches, schools, others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Greenwich, Conn.

**A.—VERY DESIRABLE**, EASILY AC. cessible country houses. For sale on easy terms. $4,325, $7,500, $9,250. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

**WANTED**—IOWA OR NEBRASKA LANDS in exchange for desirable unincumbered property at Elizabeth, N. J.; value, $10,000, $15,000, $20,000. Address PRICE & HAINES, No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**—ONE OR two stores, adjoining, in either Pine, Cedar or Liberty sts., between Broadway and Nassau-st. Answer, Box No. 2,973 Post-office.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE WAREHOUSE AND** WHARF PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON THE EAST RIVER, BETWEEN FULTON AND WALL-ST. FERRIES, KNOWN AS THE WALL-STREET STORES, A, B, C, D AND E.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The above property, having a front on the East River of 343 feet, and extending back to Furnam-st., an average depth of 288 feet, (an area of forty city lots,) together with the warehouses, piers, bulkheads and water rights. The close proximity of this property to Wall-st., and the large extent of its water-front, with the rapidly increasing demand at this port for steam-ship facilities, renders this location one of the most valuable that has been offered in many years. The fee is absolute and entirely beyond any control of Dock Commissioners or Harbor-Masters.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. To see the property apply on the premises.

For maps and other information apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**RECEIVERS' SALE.**—THE UNDERsigned, Receiver of the Eighth National Bank, will sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, namely: The leasehold premises, No. 650 Broadway, occupied for banking-house and other purposes; lot about 29 by 130 feet with privilege of an alley-way in the rear, lease from Hon. Hamilton Fish running until 1885; rent $6,300 until 1879, and $6,500 until 1885, and then to be renewed for twenty-one years at six per cent. upon the appraised value of the premises, not being less than $6,500 per annum with taxes and assessments. For more full particulars reference is made to the lease which may be seen on application to the auctioneers at their office, No. 7 Pine-st.

The plot of ground at the northeasterly corner of 56th-st. and Lexington-av., containing 100.5 feet on said avenue and 72 feet in depth, divided as five lots, and with two new brown-stone houses on the same.

The house and lot of ground on the easterly side of 4th-av., 62.2 feet north from 81st-st., being 20 feet in width by 80 feet in depth.

ALBON MAN, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**SUPERIOR BUILDING LOTS, 50 VALUA**ble LOTS ON 57TH AND 58TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., referee:

FIFTY-SEVENTH AND FIFTY-EIGHTH STREETS—Two lots, situate on the north side of 57th-st., and two lots, in the rear, on the south side of 58th-st., commencing 225 feet west of 9th-av.; each 25x100.5 feet; 57th-st. is 100 feet wide.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUA**BLE PROPERTY NOS. 28, 30 AND 32 GREENE-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES BEATIE, Esq., referee:

GREENE-STREET—The three lots of land, together with the two-story and attic and three-story brick houses thereon, situate on the easter y side of Greene-st., between Grand and Canal sts., and known as Nos. 28, 30 and 32.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**PROPERTY ON BLEECKER-ST.**, near South 5th-av., New-York, and Gates-av., Brooklyn.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 19, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

BLEECKER-STREET.—The valuable lot, with the three-story attic and basement brick dwelling, with party-walls, known as No. 147 Bleecker-st., just west of South 5th-av., Lot, 28.6x100 feet.

GATES-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—The two-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, high-stoop dwelling, No. 405 Gates-av., adjoining the corner of Nostrand-av.; house is 18.9x36 feet, with party-walls; contains gas and water throughout, bath-room, water-closet, &c.; lot, 18.9x100 feet.

A large portion of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. Possession May 1, 1872.

For maps and permits apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3, Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS ON** WEST 14TH AND 34TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 21, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—The very desirable four-story and basement brown-stone English-basement house and lot, No. 238 West 14th-st; house 25x60 feet, more or less, with party-walls; contains all the conveniences; possession May 1, 1872; lot 25x100.3.

WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The desirable three-story and basement brick high-stoop house and lot, No. 440 West 34th-st., south side, near 9th-av; house 20x45 feet, with party-walls, and contains conveniences; lot 20x98.9; possession May 1, 1872.

A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps and permits apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**DESIRABLE DWELLING**, NO 447 WEST 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH-AVS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—The valuable three-story and basement high-stoop brick brown-stone trimmings house and lot, No. 447 West 34th-st., north side, between 9th and 10th avs. House is 20.10 by 45 feet, and extension 12 by 15 feet; is in perfect order, having been recently painted and overhauled, contains hot and cold water throughout, water-closets and bath-room, Beebe range, stationary wash-tubs, &c.; heated by steam, Gould's patent; hall door, parlor blinds and stair-case are of black-walnut. Lot 20.10 by 98. 9 feet.

Maps and permits at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

R. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

**BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,**
(Successor to Johnson & Miller,)
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st.
Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.
TUESDAY, March 14,
at 12½ o'clock, at office of Josiah M. Whitney, Esq., Sunswick Terrace, Long Island City, Astoria:
GREAT AUCTION SALE,
Capt. JOSEPH BOUNTY'S SPLENDID PROPERTY at Long Island City, Astoria, consisting of 47 building lots, with buildings and dock and deep water front, adjoining the residence of Edwin Hoyt, Esq., and within a few hundred yards of the Government works at Hell Gate. This is a rare opportunity for capitalists or for those desiring sites for residences in full view of the East River. The property is accessible by two lines of steam-boats running every half hour from Peck-slip, also by Ninety-second-street Ferry and by Hunter's Point Horse Railroad. Terms —Seventy per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Maps now ready at Auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
TUESDAY, March 19,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE,
by order of
BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY
and others, of
VALUABLE VACANT LOTS,
FOURTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD,
BETWEEN
THIRTY-SIXTH, THIRTY-SEVENTH, FIFTY-FIFTH AND FIFTY-SIXTH STREETS.

FOURTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD—South-east side, entire front between 36th and 37th sts., ten lots.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—South-west side, 80 feet south-east of 4th-av., three lots and one large gore.
THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—North-east side, 80 feet south-east of 4th-av., one large gore.
FOURTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD—North-west side, between 36th and 36th sts., entire front, ten lots.
FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—South-west side, 90 feet north-west of 4th-av., twelve lots.
FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—North-east side, 90 feet north-west of 4th-av., eleven lots.
Terms liberal. Also,
MAGNIFICENT 9TH-AV. LOTS,
near
PROSPECT PARK.
NINTH AND PROSPECT AVENUES—South corner, four splendid lots fronting 9th-av.
PROSPECT-AVENUE—South-west side, 80 feet south-east of 9th-av., six lots.
The above lots are splendidly situated on the highest grade in the City of Brooklyn, and command the most extended views of the surrounding country for twenty miles. Terms unusually easy.
ALSO, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE,
DON'T MISTAKE THE DATE,
TUESDAY, March 19.
Don't Mistake the Place,
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
GREAT CASH SALE,
By order of
JOHN WHITLOCK, Esq., Trustee,
of
SPLENDID BROOKLYN LOTS,
Situated in the Twenty-first Ward, near
BROADWAY, on
HALSEY AND HANCOCK STS. and
SARATOGA-AV.

SARATOGA-AVENUE—East side, entire front between Halsey and Hancock streets, ten lots.
HANCOCK-STREET—South side, eighty feet east of Saratoga-avenue, eight lots and gores.
HALSEY-STREET—North side, eighty feet east of Saratoga-avenue, eight lots and gores.
The above lots are not put up for the purpose of trying the market; they are to be sold positively, absolutely, and without regard to price, to the highest bidder.
Also, at the same time and place
VALUABLE BUSHWICK-AVENUE BOULEVARD LOTS, including three corners.
BUSHWICK-AVENUE BOULEVARD—North-east side, entire front, between Woodbine and Joy streets, eight splendid lots.
BUSHWICK-AVENUE BOULEVARD—North corner of Woodbine-street, four lots.
Terms easy. Maps at auctioneers' office.
THURSDAY, MARCH 21,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
SPLENDID BROOKLYN DOCK PROPERTY ON GOWANUS BAY,
ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR COAL, LUMBER, BRICK OR LIME YARDS.
Centrally situated, having a front of 100 feet on the canal, and 200 feet on Dean-street, containing eight full city lots. This property will be positively sold on easy terms to the highest bidder.
Maps now ready at auctioneer's office.
Also, the same day, at 2 o'clock, and
GREAT MISCELLANEOUS SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY AND VACANT LOTS, BY ORDER OF A NON-RESIDENT LIVING IN HARTFORD, CONN.
VALUABLE VACANT LOTS ON UNION-AVENUE, NORTH SECOND AND NORTH SEVENTH STREETS, WILLIAMSBURG; CHOICE LOTS ON SIXTH-AVENUE, FIFTIETH AND FIFTY-FIRST STREETS, BROOKLYN; ALSO, DWELLINGS AND TENEMENTS ON UNION-STREET, FOURTH-AVENUE AND CHESTNUT-STREET.
NO. 15 UNION-STREET—North side,

## SHIPPING.

**CUNARD LINE.**

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CHINA..........Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA..........Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
CUBA..........Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72
ALGERIA..........Wednesday, April 3, '72
CALABRIA..........Wednesday, April 10, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

SIBERIA..........Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA..........Saturday, Mar. 16, '72
BATAVIA..........Saturday, Mar. 23, '72
SAMARIA..........Saturday, Mar. 30, '72
OLYMPUS..........Saturday, April 6, '72
and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

# ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

| FROM GLASGOW. | | FROM NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday, Feb. 24. | AUSTRALIA, | Saturday, Mar. 16. |
| Saturday, Mar. 2. | EUROPA. | Saturday, Mar. 23. |
| Saturday, Mar. 9. | IOWA | Saturday, Mar. 30 |
| Saturday, Mar. 16. | ANGLIA. | Saturday, April 6. |

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

**INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.**

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, Mar. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Mar. 28, 8 A. M
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Mar. 30, 10 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin.......... | $75 | Steerage.......... | $30 |
| To London.......... | 80 | To London.......... | 35 |
| To Paris.......... | 90 | To Paris.......... | 38 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

# NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT,

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 30, at 9 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, April 6.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager

**BALTIC LLOYD**

MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

(Only direct line to Russia and the Skandinavian countries.)

New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen.

The new and elegant steam-ships of this line will sail from New-York as follows, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| HUMBOLDT, March 20. | THORWALDSEN, June. |
| FRANKLIN, April —. | ERNST MORITZ ARNDT |
| HUMBOLDT, May —. | building. |
| FRANKLIN, June —. | WASHINGTON, building. |

Rates of passage, payable in gold:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin.......... | $100 | First steerage.......... | $40 |
| Second cabin.......... | 72 | Second steerage.......... | 30 |

For through freight to the principal ports of the Baltic and passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

# WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC..........March 30, 9 A. M.
BALTIC..........April 6, 4½ P. M.
OCEANIC..........April 13, 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

**SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.**

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE..........DANRE.....Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT........LEMAIRE.....Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN....Saturday, May 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE. April 10, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. April 17, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........April 24, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO**

# CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 15.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer CHINA, Capt. WARSAW, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 13.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

**DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.**

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,). Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, Mar. 23
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Friday, April 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,). Tues., April 23

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 14.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) March 21.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, March 28.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI will sail on THURSDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 81 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,**

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. D. OWENS, | GEORGE YONGE, |
| Agent A. & G. R. R., | Agent C. R. R., |
| No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway. |

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL**

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM..........April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......May 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**SAN DOMINGO LINE.**

The United States Mail Steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.

SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## FINANCIAL.

# A Safe Investment, Paying 11 1-4 Per Cent. Per Annum.

BONDS OF GREENE CO., STATE OF MISSOURI,

(which county includes Springfield, the largest and most flourishing city in the State south of St. Louis.)

Above Bonds mature in 19 years; rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable semi-annually, Feb. and Aug., at National Park Bank, New-York; price, 80c. and accrued interest.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished, upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.,
New-York.

# THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000

**Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.**

**Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.**

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

# MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.

# BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

# W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

**DRAW SIGHT & TIME BILLS**

ON THE

**UNION BANK OF LONDON.**

# HAY & WARNER,

BANKERS,

No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.

Transact a General Banking Business, buy and sell on commission

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SILAS C. HAY. WM. S. WARNER.

**DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.**

There will be a meeting of the Land Grant Bondholders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, purporting to be secured under deed of trust, dated Oct. 1, 1868, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, City of New-York, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., to adopt such measures in relation to their bonds as in their judgment will best promote their interest.

W. S. GILMAN,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1872.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION** FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

Transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d prox.

By order of the Board. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO** ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York.

H. R. HULBURD, Controller of the Currency.

## FINANCIAL.

# AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY

**PAYING 60 PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS, AND 9 1-2 Per Cent. on the Investment.**

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE

**Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana.**

THEY BEAR 8 PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN NEW YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AND ARE COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The issue is limited to $16,300 per mile, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

This Road, 92 miles long, affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and intermediate points for the celebrated Block and Bituminous Coals of Parke County, as also, for the large surplus products of the rich agricultural and mineral section of the State which it traverses.

For the present we are offering these Bonds at 95, and accrued interest in currency, or will exchange them for Government Bonds, or other marketable securities, at the rates of the day.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

# JONES & SCHUYLER,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

# SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

**Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,**

AT 80 AND INTEREST.

From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present price, we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as the Road is in *successful operation, and earning net more than the interest on all its Bonds.* The business of the Road is rapidly increasing. Over one thousand miles of new roads are now building connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.

These new roads, it is expected, will add at least fifty per cent to the net receipts of this Company.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the

**INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,**

and those of the

**PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.**

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

# TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

# VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

# ALL TAXES PAID.

**Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,**

free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, already earning expenses and twice the interest. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.

**ALLEN STEPHENS & CO.,**

Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**

BANKERS.

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS. EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**SEALED PROPOSALS** WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

**FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,**

issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.

The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.

Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

**OWNERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES** for interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, held in trust by E. B. WARD, EDWARD LEARNED, PELEG HALL, C. A. TROWBRIDGE and A. B. SIBLEY, pursuant to an indenture, dated Nov. 2, 1870, are hereby notified that the said trustees having sold the Jarvis and Woods Locations, embracing about 12,800 acres, and including Silver Islet, are prepared to distribute to the parties entitled, the entire capital stock of the Silver Mining Company of Silver Islet, Lake Superior, a corporation formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and to which has been transferred the said Woods Location, including Silver Islet and the mining and other property there. Such distribution to be to holders of Trustees' Certificates, at the rate of thirty-six shares of said stock for each and every part or sixteen-hundredth represented in or by any such Trustees' Certificates; such distribution to be made agreeably to such form and conditions as shall signify the assent and ratification of certificate-holders receiving their due proportion of such shares as aforesaid to the acts of the trustees hitherto in the discharge of their duties under said agreement of Nov. 2, 1870; and shall also modify the existing certificates conformably to the reduced quantity of the estate, and as shall also give authority to the trustees to accept and avail themselves of the charter recently granted them by the Government of Ontario, Canada, whereby the residue of the estate may be withdrawn from the trust, and be held, managed and transferred by such corporation; the shares whereof when issued to be distributed ratably among the certificate-holders.

The transfer of the shares now to be distributed will be made to holders of Trustees' Certificates as appears on the books of the trustees at the close of business on the 14th day of March inst., or their duly constituted attorneys, only on presentation of their said certificates and concurrence in aforesaid requirements.

The books for transfer of certificates will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst.

EDWARD LEARNED, Treasurer.

**ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE** Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**CAIRO & FULTON R. R. CO.**

**First Mortgage, sinking Fund, Land-Grant Bonds,**

DUE 1891 IN GOLD.

INTEREST, 7 PER CENT. GOLD; FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE JAN. 1 AND JULY 1 IN NEW-YORK.

THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD is the main artery for travel across the State of Arkansas. It is the continuation of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad and under the same management. It will connect the St. Louis roads and the Illinois Central Railroad with the International Railroad, the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Texas system of roads. Its length is 301 miles, and it deviates from a straight line but six miles. It has no grades over fifteen feet to the mile. It passes through the most thriving counties and the Capital, Little Rock. The Land-Grant of 1,926,400 acres, "is one of the most extensive and valuable ever made to any road by Congress." The whole road is under contract for building. About sixty miles are built and track-laying will go on at the rate of about half a mile a day until the connection of Little Rock with St. Louis is completed. The First Mortgage Bonds, $8,000,000 are the first lien upon the road, rolling-stock and lands, and are recommended as a safe investment. The officers are;

THOMAS ALLEN, (St. Louis)..........President.
H. G. MARQUAND, (120 Broadway). Vice-President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, (120 Broadway).....Treasurer.
W. R. DONALDSON, (St. Louis)..........Secretary.

NEW-YORK DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| H. M. ALEXANDER, | HENRY G. MARQUAND, |
| WM. T. BLODGETT, | JOHN H. SWIFT. |
| WM. H. SWIFT, | ALANSON TRASK. |

The Union Trust Company, Trustee of the Bonds. Price, 96 and accrued interest in currency. The Company reserves the right to advance the price at any time. Marketable securities received in exchange at full market rates and Express charges paid. Maps and pamphlets may be obtained upon application to H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 BROADWAY.

DESIRABLE

# HOME SECURITIES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE

# WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY

Are offered for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency, BY

# MEAD & CLARK,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
AND

# ERASTUS F. MEAD,

BANKER,
CORNER 25TH ST. AND 3D-AV.

By exchanging United States Bonds for the Bonds of the WALLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, you increase your income over 40 per cent., and your principal about 25 per cent., and get a security EQUALLY SAFE.

# N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.

**N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,**

PAR AND INTEREST.

**New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,**

97½ AND INTEREST.

**Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,**

95 AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by

**Geo. Opdyke & Co., Financial and General Agents for the Companies,** NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

# Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

**New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent., AND Oswego City 7s,**

FOR SALE BY

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

# VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class Investment Securities, as follows:

CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1877 AT 91 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF ONLY $10,000 PER MILE, ON OLD ROAD, PAYING REGULAR DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL STOCK, PRICE OF BONDS 93 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $13,000 PER MILE. THIS ROAD IS COMPLETED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. PRICE OF BONDS, 90 AND INTEREST.

**HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.**

Sealed proposals addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the Trustees, care of R. S. Watson, Boston, will be received until noon on WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1872, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863. The proposals will be opened at the office of the Trustees, in Boston, on THURSDAY, March 21, and the accepted offers declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1872.

**THE BEST INVESTMENT,**

Surer than any stocks or securities, and safer for your money than any bank, is real estate having evident present value, and which is sure to largely enhance.

Because of its commanding position and excellent location, the plat, 80x200 feet, on corner of 9th and Prospect avs., Brooklyn, offers unusual inducements for investment, on very easy terms, if desired. It will be sold by J. JOHNSON, JR., on TUESDAY, March 19. See particulars under "Real Estate at Auction" heading.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**AT THE NEW-YORK SALES AND STORAGE REPOSITORY,**

Nos. 337, 339 and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st., horses, carriages, harness, blankets, furniture, works of art, &c., taken on sale and storage. Cash advances made on same, and sold at auction or private sale.

Special trade sales for manufacturers of carriages, harness, pianos, sewing-machines, furniture, and other goods, arranged on liberal terms. Premises large and commodious, fronting 50 feet on 4th-av. and 100 feet on 25th-st.

Horses left on sale will receive good care and attention. Stabling near the premises.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, Thursday, March 14, 1872, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises,

CONTINUATION OF THE EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, SLEIGHS, LIGHT WAGONS, BLANKETS, ROBES AND OTHER EQUIPMENTS, being the entire contents of TURNURE'S STABLES, Nos. 337, 339 and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

All the stock and fixtures in said stables, consisting in part of elegant clarences, bretts, two-seat phaetons, top buggies and sleighs, (by Wood Brothers, Lawrence, Stivers, and other celebrated makers,) baggage wagons, sets of gold and silver-mounted harness, robes, blankets, sleigh bells, whips, &c. Also, the entire stock of superior

CARRIAGES AND ROAD HORSES,

in pairs and single, together with the entire fixtures, in consequence of Mr. J. H. Turnure having sold the building and retiring from business. The whole of the above will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Catalogues now ready. Further particulars can be obtained on the premises and at the offices of S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, Nos. 337, 339 and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st., and No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

**A SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY,** ONE VERY light coupe, one four and six seat park phaeton, one four-wheel dog-cart, one top buggy wagon, one doctor's gig; also, one single and one double set of harness, all used by a private family and best City builders. Apply to M. CURLEY, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

**FOR SALE**—A CLARENCE LANDAULET built by Lawrence, in good order, with slip lining; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 4 West 16th-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**SIXTH-AV., CORNER OF 20TH-ST.** —Nicely-furnished and comfortable rooms, with board, to families or single gentlemen; rooms have hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c.; house has all modern improvements; table first-class. 100 West 20th-st.

**$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD** FOR single rooms, with good board. Lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up. Transient board, $1 25. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st., corner of Laight. Watchman all night.

**NO. 176 WEST 11TH-ST.,** BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Back parlor to let, suitable for party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house and location strictly first-class; few boarders. Terms moderate.

**NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.**—A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, pleasant rooms for family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house first-class; reference given.

**NO. 133 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.**—Two pleasant rooms to let, with board, in a private family; the best opportunities for learning to speak French; references required.

**TO LET**—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY of adults, third floor, two rooms, two bedrooms, two pantries; gas and water. No. 431 West 28th st.

**A FURNISHED SECOND OR** THIRD story, with all conveniences, to let, with or without board; no moving in May; references. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

**NO. 117 EAST 19TH-ST.,** BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs.—A very desirable hall-room nicely furnished, to let to a gentleman; also, front basement, furnished or unfurnished; reference.

**NO. 105 EAST 28TH-ST.**—A SECOND floor room, with first-class board, suitable for family or party of gentlemen; no moving in May; references.

**BOARD, WITH SINGLE ROOM,** OR elegantly-furnished suite, near 48th-st. and 5th-av. Address M. M., *Times'* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

**A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED** room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; also small room, $2 50. No. 224 2d-av., near 14th-st.

**NO. 49 WEST 16TH-ST.,** BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Rooms with board to families or parties of single gentlemen; no May moving; reference required.

**ROBINSON'S,** NO. 18 EAST 16TH-ST., BEtween Broadway and 5th-av.—New and magnificently furnished rooms en suite or singly, with or without board.

**FIFTH-AV., NO. 351,** SECOND DOOR BELOW 34TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to rent, with board; also one single room. References exchanged.

**NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.**—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; references given and required.

**LARGE HALL ROOM** WITH PRIVATE bath attached, and board, at No. 53 West 33d-st.; references.

**A NICELY-FURNISHED** FRONT PARlor to rent to one or two gentlemen. Inquire at No. 411 6th-av.

**FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH** BOARD, in a small family. Apply at No. 40 West 21st-st.

**TO LET**—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 128 EAST 23d-st., two front rooms on second floor.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**SUMMER BOARDERS** RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**TO LET, WITH BOARD,** FROM THE middle of April, the second floor of a house conveniently located in Morristown, N. J. Address Post-office Box No. 129.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

## STEAMBOATS.

**TO BRIDGEPORT** AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD,** AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

## FINANCIAL.

# STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

**INVESTMENTS**

IN

**CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.**

FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

FOR SALE BY

**ALBERT H. NICOLAY,**

BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—Strictly first-class investment securities paying large rates of interest, a speciality with this house for many years, and always kept on hand.

# John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE 7 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, and HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL 1st Mortgage Bonds, bought and sold.

BUY and SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY.**—NILSSON TO-MORROW.

Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announce the FAREWELL APPEARANCES (prior to departure) of Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON, and LAST NIGHT BUT THREE (3) of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 15, at 8, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as..........LUCIA.
Sig. BRIGNOLI. Mons. BARRE,
Sig. REICHARDT, &c.

MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.

SATURDAY, March 16—LAST NILSSON MATINEE BUT ONE—MIGNON.

MONDAY, March 18—For the last time, FAUST.!

WEDNESDAY, March 20—Last night but one.

Seats now at Academy, also 701 and 114 Broadway. Steinway pianos used by the Strakosch Company.

**FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.**

| | |
|---|---|
| LAST WEEK OF DIVORCE. | SATURDAY, March 16, at 1½, Farewell MATINEE of DIVORCE |
| | MONDAY, March 18, Farewell night of DIVORCE and Benefit of Mr. D. H. HARKINS. |
| | WEDNESDAY, March 20, Benefit of Miss FANNY MORANT. |

TUESDAY, March 19—Old Heads and Young Hearts.
WEDNESDAY, March 20—FERNANDE!
THURSDAY, March 21—Wives As They Were!

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION,
An extraordinary Parisian drama!!

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

MRS. JOHN WOOD and her celebrated LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY, with MR. MARK SMITH. LA BELLE SAUVAGE, With entire new scenery.

H. R. H. Princess Pocahontas...Mrs. JOHN WOOD
H. I. M. King Powhattan........Mr. MARK SMITH

For full cast, scenery, dances, &c., see small bills.

Previous to the Burlesque,
A FAVORITE COMEDIETTA.
POCAHONTAS MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

**NEW YORK CIRCUS.**

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.

THIRD WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE ROMANTIC FAIRY PAGEANT OF CINDERELLA! OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER. SIXTY PRETTY CHILDREN IN GLIMPSES OF FAIRY-LAND, FORMING A DELIGHTFUL SERIES OF PICTURES OF GRACE AND BEAUTY.

THE STAR TROUPE OF EQUESTRIANS, GYMNASTS and ACROBATS, IN ELEGANT ARENIC FEATS OF PEERLESS DARING AND SKILL, AND REPLETE WITH SENSATIONAL SPLENDORS.

**ST. JAMES THEATRE.**—28th-st. & B'way.

LAST NIGHTS OF The intensely interesting new society play of MARRIAGE, with Miss GRISWOLD as Mrs. BROOKS. Mr. MACKAYE as Col. GRAY. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

NOTICE. MONDAY, MARCH 18, Revival for six nights and one matinée of the thrilling play, in five acts, entitled, MONALDI.

**STEINWAY HALL.**

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

MR. S. B. MILLS. FOURTH AND SENOR SARASATE.

LAST MATINEE, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, Assisted by Miss STERLING, Miss LASAR, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. A. H. PEASE, and Mr. F. BERGNER.

Mr. L. DACHAUER..........Conductor

Tickets, (including reserved seats) $2, at Steinway Hall, No. 114 Broadway, and principal music-stores.

**LAUGHING GAS.**

Dr. COLTON will give the eleventh lecture and exhibition AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

Besides the Laughing Gas, all the Philosophical Experiments will be repeated.

Tickets 10 cents. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**

REHEARSAL FRIDAY, MARCH 15, AT 2½ P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS. Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

**"WHISPER IT SOFTLY."**

New Song, by T. M. BROWN. Price 35 cents. Sung by D. S. Wambold, San Francisco Minstrels. Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 751 Broadway.

**MARBLE MANTELS,** MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

## LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.

**HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES**

On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

**NO. 1,191 BROADWAY,** AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

**AT HYMAN'S,** NO. 653 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

**MONEY LOANED** ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry, and silver-ware; and the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.; private office 59 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME** Court, held in the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 5th day of March, 1872.—Present, Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice.—WALTER S. GRIFFITH against THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of John D. Cocks, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler & Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of twenty (20) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published, in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order; and, in default thereof, that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York Daily *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, and the Brooklyn Daily *Eagle*, a newspaper published in the City of Brooklyn. And it is further ordered that Clarence L. Burnet, a counselor of this Court, be and he is hereby appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and that all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him. And that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to the Creditors of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

To all whom it may concern.—New-York Supreme Court, Kings County.—Walter S. Griffith against The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above-entitled action, and that all creditors of said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 213 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 25th day of September, 1872.—Dated Brooklyn, March 5, 1872.

CLARENCE L. BURNET, Referee.

mh7-law6mTh

**SUPREME COURT**—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLES ROBINSON, plaintiff, against S. DEXTER BRADFORD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 79 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 11, 1872.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1872.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

f15-law6wTh*

**NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.**—ROBERT P. GETTY vs. THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned receiver of the property and effects of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company, is prepared, pursuant to an order of this Court made in this action, to make a dividend or distributive payment of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company, payable on and after the 15th day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained as follows: First—all the debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States; second — judgments actually obtained against such corporation to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and third—all other creditors of such corporation, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties. Such payment will be made at the office of the receiver, No. 176 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., of each day.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, Receiver.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**A. KLABER,** STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

**MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED** MANtels, monuments, head-stones; best and cheapest. S. KLABER & CO., No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; designs on application.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**—BOOTH.

The management respectfully announces the TWELFTH and LAST WEEK of JULIUS CÆSAR, and the LAST WEEK but ONE of the engagement of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, who will appear as MARC ANTONY. MR. WM. CRESWICK as CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........BRUTUS
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as.....JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN.....as..........PORTIA

LAST JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE On SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NEXT WEEK, last week of Mr. BOOTH. THE IRON CHEST and THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

**WALLACK'S.**

Reappearance of Mr. JNO. BROUGHAM, (having recovered from his indisposition)

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux, THE VETERAN.

"The Veteran," as we predicted in anticipation of its production, has proved one of the most successful dramas ever brought out, even at Wallack's, splendid as is its roll of dramatic victories. It would be hard to speak too highly of the perfect smoothness and ease with which the piece now runs. Each character has been cast with admirable regard to the individual capacity and peculiarities of the player. We have already spoken at length in previous notices of the elegance of the setting and mounting, and can only repeat what we said then. The last tableaux is a chef d'œuvre of startling incident and skillful blending of color and costume. "The Veteran" will, doubtless, run to the end of the season; but we recommend our readers to go there at once, as the piece will well bear seeing twice or thrice—*Extract from New-York Herald.*

Box-book open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. Chas. Mathews, Mr. J. H. Stoddard, and Miss Plessy Mordaunt.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**

234TH TIME. 235TH TIME

G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY SUPREME.

All Rivals Swept from the Field.

| Time Tests It! | HUMPTY is BOSS. | The Public Indorse It! |
|---|---|---|

900th time of Fox as Humpty.
234th time of the Martens' Cat Duet.
74th time of the Wilson Brothers' Triple Parterre.
82d time of the Kiralfys' Shield Tableau.
82d time of Fox's Frisky Elephant.
24th time of Kynock and Smith.

MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2.

**UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.**

R. W. BUTLER..........MANAGER.

GRAND ACCESSION OF STERLING ARTISTS.

The distinguished comedian and burlesque artist, MR. GEORGE ATKINS.

The eminent comediennes and vocalists, Miss MINNIE JACKSON, Miss ANNIE WOOD. Who will appear in the comedietta of A QUIET FAMILY.

A new and laughable local burlesque, entitled THE COURT OF COMMON SPLIT PEAS; OR, WELL THE BAND BEGINS TO PLAY.

THE LAURIS' NEW COMIC PANTOMIME, TIT FOR TAT.

REAPPEARANCE OF HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, GUS WILLIAMS, MASTER BARNEY, &c.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

**WOOD'S MUSEUM.** WOOD'S.

DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| TODAY AT 2. New Burlesque of LUNA; OR, THE BOY WHO CRIED FOR THE MOON, and A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP. | THIS EVENING AT 8, Moral Sensational Drama, WORKINGMEN OF NEW-YORK. NEW SCENERY, Machinery and Effects. |

On exhibition all day, "BARNUM'S CANNIBALS."

**GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.**

LALLA ROOKH.

Tickets, securing seats for the first nights of LALLA ROOKH, LALLA ROOKH, are now on sale.

LALLA ROOKH will prove the greatest spectacular play ever placed on the American stage.

**LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.**

The colloquial actor and popular author, Mr. ALBERT W. AIKEN, in his famous realistic drama of City life, the WITCHES OF NEW-YORK.

Gallery, 30 cents; balcony and circle, 50 cents; parquet, 75 cents; orchestra, $1. Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. 25c. 50c. 75c.

**DAN BRYANT'S,** 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

**"THE MATTER QUEEN."**

Another of the Fairy Tales of Science, by PROF. W. C. RICHARDS. ASSOCIATION HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock, BALLOONING, SINGING FLAMES, HYDRO-OXYGEN FUSIONS. Full of beautiful experiments, fascinating and instructive, to young and old. GO EARLY. TAKE THE CHILDREN.

Tickets, 50c.; children under fifteen years, 25c. For sale at the Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

**GRAND CHARITY CONCERT**

OF ST. THOMAS CHOIR,

Under the direction of Mr. GEORGE WM. WARREN, Organist, will be given in Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 14, at 8 o'clock.

The programme is excellent and a rare musical treat is promised. Tickets to be obtained of the Sexton of the church, and at Thomson's Book-store, No. 1,107 Broadway; at Caswell & Mack's, under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and at Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th-st.

**TO LET**—THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF Music, for Summer season, from May to October, for musical or dramatic representations. Apply on the premises.

## LECTURES.

**UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**

FREE LECTURES

At the University Chapel, Washington-square.

University Course by Prof. F. D. WEISSE, M. D., on "Sensation and Thought," on THURSDAY, March 14, 1872, at 8 P. M.

Law Course by A. R. MACDONOUGH, Esq., on "The Advantage of General Culture to the Lawyer," on FRIDAY, March 15, 1872, at 8 P. M.

**DR. LORD'S LECTURES.**

ASSOCIATION HALL, MARCH 14, 11 A. M. CHARLES THE BOLD.

## MEETINGS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE WESTERN UNION, TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NO. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1872.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT,** in accordance with article I of the by-laws of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and on the request in writing of a majority of its directors, a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called, to be held at the Executive Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed for this purpose at the close of business on the 23d inst., and will be opened on the morning of April 4.

WILLIAM ORTON, President.

## DRY GOODS.

**AT JACKSON'S,**

Corner Broadway and Waverley-place,

One case Striped Yankee Poplins, 25 cents,

Grand goods for the money.

**IMITATION SPANISH LINENS,** Fancy Stripes, Canvas for Bags, Burlaps, Blankets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Fur and Plush Robes. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 12, 1872.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD** of Directors, held this day, it was

*Resolved,* That a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company be paid on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York, and that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the "consolidation certificates" of this Company be paid on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books for both the capital stock and "consolidation certificates" will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 16th of March inst., and reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 17th of April next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have declared to stockholders or their legal representatives the regular Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT.; also a SIX PER CENT. interest Dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits, both payable in cash on demand, free of tax; also TWO PER CENT. in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1871.

WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1872.

**A DIVIDEND OF** TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 36 NEW-ST., on the 10TH DAY OF APRIL NEXT. The TRANSFER-BOOKS will be closed on the 20TH DAY OF MARCH and be REOPENED on the 3D DAY OF APRIL NEXT.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

# IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.**

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

# THE INVESTIGATIONS.

## The Sale of Arms, the New-York Custom-House, and the Insurance Department.

### Col. Benet on the Stand—The Sale of Arms Explained and Justified—Gen. Billyer's Testimony Before the Custom-House Committee Contradicted—More About the Miller Life Bill.

### THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

**Senator Schurz Meets His Match on the Witness-Stand—The Country Safe—Prussia a Market for the Purchase of Arms—Schurz's Misrepresentations.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Arms Investigation today was decidedly entertaining. The House Committee had no session, but the Senate Committee had on the stand Brevet Col. STEPHEN V. BENET, Gen. DYER's chief assistant in the Ordnance Bureau, who proved a very hard nut for the prosecuting attorney, Senator SCHURZ, to crack. Col. BENET defended his superiors, his Bureau and his country with consummate skill, and for the first time Mr. SCHURZ met a witness on the stand who not only refused to swear to his construction of facts and statutes, but who remorselessly stripped his logic of its cunning dishonesty, and ended by convicting him from the record of downright falsification of official documents. As may be imagined, this result, combined with the depressing news from New-Hampshire, did not produce a very comforting effect on Mr. SCHURZ, though he seldom shows more feeling, except when somebody rowels him in the Senate, than Mephistopheles usually does when foiled in his purposes. He swallows his discomfiture and gets ready to try it again. The first point in BENET's testimony was in reply to an attempt on the part of SCHURZ to discover why the private sales made to REMINGTON on the 12th and 13th of October, 1870, before the discovery of his French connection, were not repudiated afterward. It had been hoped to prove that these sales were actually made after the discovery of REMINGTON's character, but that has failed, because all the witnesses swear that all the accessories necessary to complete the sale were complied with before 2 o'clock of that day, and that Major CRISPIN, who happened to be in Washington at that time, only declined to accept the margin from SQUIRE because he did not wish to incur the risk of carrying it to New-York for deposit. Col. BENET testified on this point, that the Ordnance Office considered the sale closed and the Government bound by its contract, and replied to another question, that the propriety of abrogating the sale because of the discovery mentioned, was a matter for the statesmen to decide rather than the Ordnance officers, who were bound by the orders of their superiors.

On being questioned regarding the sales which appear to have been made between the time in January, 1871, when the President ordered the sales to cease, and the time in April, 1871, when they were resumed, Col. BENET showed that nothing was sold between those dates but lead and old saddles, and on being asked for the reasons for selling lead, he read a letter from TATHAM & BROTHERS, among the largest lead dealers and manufacturers in the country, showing that the legitimate trade had so long depended on regular supplies from the Government, that the suspension without notification would impose great hardship upon individual interests, and moreover, that it could not be exported, owing to its price abroad. Upon these, good and sufficient reasons, the order was so modified as to permit sales of lead.

In response to a question by Mr. HAMLIN, Col. BENET testified that when an offer was approved or its acceptance ordered by the Chief of Ordnance or Secretary of War, the sale was considered complete, and subsequent the action was a mere execution of orders. When general authority to sell certain stores was given without naming the individuals to whom they should be sold, Major CRISPIN frequently delayed the execution of such orders in the public interest, but upon his own responsibility; and by so doing had in one instance saved the Government half a million dollars. In regard to the construction of the statute as to advertising, Col. BENET testifies as before, that the original instructions in 1868 by Gen. SCHOFIELD were followed by Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. BELKNAP, and were, that if a portion of any one class had been advertised, the whole of that class could be sold, and an illustration of the sale of some old iron at Fort Pulaski was given.

When the examination reached the defenseless condition of the country—the great point which has made Senator SCHURZ's knees tremble at the prospect of a German invasion, because of the violation of neutrality—it assumed a well nigh ridiculous aspect. Senator AMES, with great gravity, proceeded to take BENET's opinion as a military man on the danger of the situation; and, as one fact after another was revealed, the subject assumed a still more absurd shape, while the inquiries of CARPENTER and HAMLIN subjected the whole branch of the investigation to merciless ridicule, which received a fitting climax when BENET said he thought all emergencies in his direction could be promptly met, as he had seen a letter yesterday, which would probably be referred to his Bureau, from Prussian authority offering to sell 250,000 stand of arms, and giving the various arsenals in Germany where they were now stored. But this part deserves to be given verbatim:

Question.—By Mr. AMES—Gen. DYER stated the other day the number of arms that can be turned out monthly by the factories in this country, public and private; how many breech-loaders, in your opinion, can be turned out monthly? Answer.—I should suppose there would be very little difficulty at the end of thirty days in turning out 100,000 breech-loaders a month, and I should think there ought not to be any fears entertained by Congress in regard to our being able to arm the troops, from the fact that the troops have to be got together before they want their arms, and that takes time, as I believe all officers who have been in the field can testify.

Q.—How many muzzle-loaders have we? A.—The muzzle-loaders that we had on hand when this report is in my hand was made out within the last two or three weeks, since the arms discussion has come up, were 355,378 new Springfields, calibre fifty-eight.

Q.—Then at the present time we can put into the field and arm 455,000, in round numbers, 355,000 of them being armed with muzzle-loaders, and 100,000 armed with breech-loaders? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And at the expiration of a month we could put in 100,000 more men, to be armed with breech-loaders? A.—Yes, Sir; at the end of thirty days they could be turning out at the rate of 100,000 a month, and there is one factory in the country that is prepared now to turn out 1,500 guns a day; that is the Remington factory, so I have been informed; probably in the first month they could not turn out that many, but they might be able to turn out several hundred a day—I do not know how many; but at the end of thirty days they would be able to turn out 1,500; I was so informed by one of the firm of REMINGTONS yesterday.

Q. By Mr. SCHURZ—Who? A.—Mr. SQUIRE; I happened to meet him in the House Committee-room.

Q. By Mr. AMES—How many could be turned out the first month? A. I think he stated there would be no difficulty in turning out 500 a day; then there are the Springfield Armory, the Colt Factory, the Providence Company, the Winchester Company, and other factories that are prepared to make breech-loading arms; so that I do not think there would be any difficulty.

Q. By Mr. SCHURZ—How many can the Springfield Armory turn out a day now? A.—I presume 200 or 300 a day; I am not positive; I think in the course of thirty days they could turn out a good many hundred a day.

Q. By Mr. AMES—I suppose it is believed in military circles that those men who fought for us ten years ago would fight for us today? A.—Very likely.

Q.—And is it your opinion, as a military man, that Gen. GRANT, as President of the United States, at the head of an army today of 455,000 men, armed as I have suggested, 355,000 with muzzle-loaders, and 100,000 with breech-loaders, would be able to raise any force that would be likely to rise up against the Government, within thirty days? A.—I should think so, or any that could cross the seas within sixty days, especially as the bulk of the army, during the war of the rebellion, was armed with these muzzle-loading Springfield muskets, calibre fifty-eight.

Q.—In consequence of these large numbers, military people are disposed to think the country is somewhat safe? A.—I should think it was safe; I do not know but that we might be able to buy some arms from Prussia, because I saw a letter yesterday from some party in the Secretary's office; he showed it to me, and probably it will be referred to our Bureau, in which somebody wanted to sell to the United States Government 250,000 arms.

When Col. BENET had shown, in answer to CARPENTER and AMES, that there was in his judgment no danger from either Canadians, Indians or Mexicans, he told the Committee where he thought the real danger lay, which is important enough for the grave consideration of both people and Congress.

Q.—I presume you are aware, as a military man, that the attitude of Dyer are the most profound that the whole of Europe has from invasion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you think there is any very great danger of a large army coming here from Europe and endangering the existence of our nation? A.—I hardly think there is, in the shape of an army. They might make an attack with their iron-clads, and perhaps then we might feel that we were in some little danger.

Q.—Give me your views as to our coast defences? A.—As regards that, if there are any fears entertained at all by military men, and those who have examined into the subject, it would be from the fact that we have not our forts on our sea-coast properly armed.

Q. By Mr. CARPENTER—What is the deficiency in arming them? A.—We can make muskets, but we cannot make cannon, on the spur of the moment, and the cannon that we require are cannon of immense size and calibre; for instance, cannon weighing 50,000 pounds each, and some of smaller size, and the ten-inch is considered the smallest gun we can put in a fortification now, except for special purposes. But to resist iron-clads, we look on the fifteen-inch as about the smallest gun. We want very heavy rifled guns. In 1867, I think, a Board of distinguished ordnance artillery and engineer officers decided upon the armament for our forts, and recommended that something like 2,000 guns of these heavy calibres be furnished.

Q.—How many of them have been got up? A.—I think last year we were able to purchase about twenty-two or twenty-three from the appropriation made by Congress, but in 1867 Secretary STANTON ordered the discontinuance of all purchases of heavy cannon. There was a joint committee on ordnance of the Senate and House of Representatives who were investigating the subject, and about that time he ordered the discontinuance. At that time we had many which had been left from the war, and might have been able to do something toward arming our fortifications.

Q.—Then, judging from the appropriations made by Congress, Congress is not much scared? A.—Not much; they never made an appropriation, and actually in the years 1868-69-70, in the appropriation bills, where they did appropriate some little money for the Ordnance Department, this proviso was inserted, "provided that no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay for any new cannon or small arms." Therefore, we were not able to purchase anything, and up to this time we have received as an appropriation from Congress, I think, only $200,000 in order to finish all our fortifications. From the report of the Board, to which I have referred, it would take about 2,000 heavy rifled guns, smooth-bore guns, and heavy mortars. It would take, I should think, at the lowest calculation, $10,000,000 to effect it. It would take more than that to supply the guns and the carriages. If we went to the expense of supplying the large rifled guns, made of steel, which are now used almost universally in Europe, it would cost a great many more millions.

Q. By Mr. AMES—My object in asking the question I put was to show that the military men of the nation are not at all concerned, so far as the safety of the country is at stake, with reference to the small arms? A.—Not in the slightest degree.

Q.—But you think our coast defences are deficient, and Congress will not take the proper action in that direction? A.—Congress has not taken proper action; I think Congress ought to make a permanent appropriation of at least $1,000,000 annually to be expended by the Secretary of War in experimenting and in purchasing heavy ordnance and carriages for the armament of our forts; at least that.

The final passage between the witness and Senator SCHURZ was the sharpest, and illustrated in the most forcible manner the tactics which the latter has uniformly used throughout the discussion and investigation. It will be well remembered that SCHURZ and his followers boldly asserted, during the debate, that the true interests of the country were sacrificed by these sales, in the face of the fact that Gen. DYER, in his official report, recommended that at least one million stand of arms should be kept on hand for an emergency. Now, see how Col. BENET, quoting from the Record itself, convicted this shuffling Senator of shameless misrepresentation, to say the least.

Q. By Mr. SCHURZ—You give it as your professional opinion as a military man that the supply of small arms in this country at the present moment is sufficient for all emergencies? A.—I think so emphatically.

Q.—You consider Gen. DYER a man experienced in such things, do you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you aware that Gen. DYER, in one of his official reports, expresses the opinion that there ought to be a million breech-loaders now in the arsenals of the United States, to provide against emergencies? A.—I do not know whether he expresses that as his opinion, or simply says it is generally supposed that such should be the case; I do not know whether he means breech-loaders, or merely a million of arms.

Q.—He says that there ought to be a million breech-loaders in the arsenals of the United States to provide against emergencies, such as we had to encounter ten years ago. You would not put your professional opinion above that of Gen. DYER, I suppose? A.—Gen. DYER does not make that statement in his report for the fiscal year ending June 13, 1871; in his last report, which, I presume, is what is referred to, he states that there are less than 10,000 breech-loading muskets in the arsenals for issue. It should be taken in connection with what he has previously stated. At any rate it was a remark then by itself. He did not mean what it conveys, because we had more than 10,000 breech loading muskets. He was referring to the model of 1868, that we had just adopted, and he did not mean to say there were only 10,000 breech-loading muskets in the arsenals.

Q.—By Mr. SCHURZ—He stated there that he had only 10,000 breech-loaders, meaning the model of 1868? A.—Yes, Sir, the last manufacture.

Q.—By Mr. AMES—The figures show that there were more than that of all kinds? A.—There were more, because I have given the records to show there were more. Now, in regard to the other point Senator SCHURZ makes in regard to the one million; Gen. DYER does not state that here—he merely says: "This Department should as soon as possible be placed in a condition to fill all proper requisitions by the States upon it, and should also have on hand in store a large number of breech-loading muskets and carbines to meet any emergency that may arise; ten years ago the country felt that not less than a million of muskets should be kept in store in the arsenals;" we are making very few arms at present, and for the reason that no breech-loading arm has yet been adopted for our military service; I do not think he expressed the opinion that a million of arms were needed, but says the country felt so ten years ago; I think ten years ago they may have felt we wanted two millions.

Q.—By Mr. CARPENTER—You say we have now about 30,000 soldiers, all told? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the strength of the army.

Q.—Now, as a military question, could we not from whatwe have on hand and from what could be turned out as you have already described—arm an army to be raised from this day probably as fast as the men could be got together and put into the field? A.—I have not the least doubt of it.

Q.—And would they not be as well armed from the start as the average arming of our troops during the late war? A.—Better.

Q.—By Mr. SCHURZ—Inasmuch as the armies of the world are armed now with breech-loaders, it would be necessary to arm our armies with breech-loaders now, because it is well known that muzzle-loaders will not do? A.—May I ask the Senator a question. How large an army would be expect to invade the shores of the United States from Europe armed with these breech-loaders?

Q.—I do not think we expect anything at the present moment? A.—That is giving up the entire question as to whether we are defenseless; we might argue that question from now to doomsday and it has nothing to do with the subject here.

Q.—The question is what we would do in unexpected emergencies? A.—I should call them impossible emergencies.

### THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

**Testimony Before the Senate Committee Yesterday—Extra Compensation for Night Services—Gen. Billyer's Statements Contradicted.**

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Before the Senate Custom-house Investigating Committee today, GEORGE B. EATON, of New-York, under oath, submitted a statement in order to contradict the impression arising from his testimony before the Patterson Committee a year ago, that he ever received or consented to receive from the steam-ship companies any money by way of a bribe for services rendered, contrary to law, or to defraud the revenue. He states that he received extra pay for night service, he being at that time an inspector of customs. The largest sum he ever received from one company, the National line, was $80 for seventy hours' service. The amounts he received were not lower than $10.

In answer to a question by Senator BAYARD, witness said such payments were legalized by the Secretary of the Treasury; the fees were sometimes $20 or $30 or $40, but under an order which had been subsequently issued, the fee was fixed at $10 a night.

Senator CASSERLY cross-examined the witness at length, referring to his testimony before the Patterson Committee, in which he then said: "A carman would present us with a blank envelope; we know who it is from and what it is for. This money that comes in envelopes is over and above the extra night work." The witness now said that the explanation he made at that time was omitted, and he wished to say it was to the effect that the money was received for extra clerical service at night while taking on board coal and cargo.

Senator PRATT also cross-examined the witness, who said that, since the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, no extra compensation other than the ten dollars has been received through the Surveyor. The order had been in existence a year and a half before that time. The extra compensation was a matter of private arrangement between the inspector and the vessel.

Capt. WILLIAM DUNN, being sworn, testified in relation to Gen. BILLYER's letter, which was presented to the Committee yesterday, with reference to the points in Gen. PORTER's testimony. The witness said that Col. LEET was not attached to Gen. GRANT's head-quarters at Vicksburg until after Gen. BILLYER left, not having been detained until after the capture of Vicksburg; Gen. HILLYER went to St. Louis after leaving Vicksburg.

On cross-examination by Senator BAYARD, Major MOORE said that having seen Gen. PORTER be informed him Gen. HILLYER's statement, as just published, was not true as to LEET's detail. Gen. PORTER accompanied him to the door of the committee-room, and his object in coming here was to contradict Gen. HILLYER's statement, Gen. HILLYER not being at headquarters when he said he was. Senator CASSERLY also cross-examined the witness, who said that HILLYER's resignation took effect on the 15th of May, 1863. He said he wanted to be certain of this, and therefore asked Gen. PORTER to obtain from the Pay-master General's office the date of HILLYER's last pay, which PORTER did. The note from the Pay-master-General showing this fact as the date of resignation was read. The witness was a member of GRANT's staff until within a week of GRANT's leaving Vicksburg. He did not see LEET at Head-quarters before the 28th of July. He admitted that he (MOORE) had been absent for several weeks from head-quarters on business; the witness did not know who communicated to the Committee his wish to be examined; being at the White House today, he told PORTER, who was standing near BABCOCK, "I see that HILLYER is fighting you, but HILLYER's statement is not true;" PORTER then asked him whether he would tell the Committee what he knew, and he answered in the affirmative; he therefore appeared here for that purpose.

The Committee adjourned till 11 o'clock tomorrow.

### THE MILLER INQUIRY.

**Further Testimony Regarding the Life Bill—What Goodsell Knew About It, and Where the Money Went—Judge Davies on the Stand.**

The inquiry into the course of GEORGE W. MILLER in the conduct of the Insurance Department, of which he is the Superintendent, was again resumed, yesterday, before a Subcommittee of the Legislature, at Underwriters' Hall, No. 156 Broadway. FRANKLIN W. TOBEY occupied the chair, and J. W. LIPPITT was also present. Mr. MILLER and Mr. BARNES were both punctual, but the witnesses were not, consequently the examination was delayed until nearly noon.

THE MILLER LIFE BILL.

JAMES H. GOODSELL, of this City, publisher of the *Spectator & Financier*, an insurance paper, was called by Mr. MILLER, and testified that he had been connected with the insurance business for nearly five years, and knew well the officers of the various insurance companies in this City; knew F. S. WINSTON, the President, and R. A. MCCURDY, Vice-President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; was aware of the measures brought before the Legislature last Winter relative to insurance matters; there were thirty-five or forty bills introduced, some to injure insurance business, others to advance the interests of policy-holders; about twenty bills were introduced into the Assembly, six or seven of which were reported by the Insurance Committee and printed; six of the bills might be classed as obnoxious bills, being both injurious to the companies and to the policy-holders or other customers; one bill was introduced as the Amended Life, Health and Casualty act, which was a codification of all the existing Life laws; this bill was introduced after a consultation with officers of life insurance companies; the witness had been employed by a number of the leading companies to represent them in Albany, and elsewhere, for the purpose of urging the enactment of good bills, and opposing those that were obnoxious; not one of the obnoxious ones were enacted; six bills were printed, but the others were smothered in the committee; the Life bill was passed in the Senate, but was defeated in the House, late in the session; it never reached a consideration by the Committee of the Whole, as persistent efforts were made to prevent it; witness went to Albany early in the session, ascertained what bills had been presented, and outlined copies which he practicably having examined the bills thoroughly; witness came to New-York; saw Mr. WINSTON, and informed him that it would be necessary to take proper and legitimate measures to secure the passage of such as were good; Mr. WINSTON agreed with the witness, and employed him to represent his office at Albany, for the purpose as his compensation, which he agreed to send to Albany to the care of Mr. MILLER; Mr. WINSTON asked if witness had called upon him by the advice or request of Mr. MILLER, and was informed that MILLER knew nothing of his calling or the object; a check for $3,500 was therefore sent to Albany, it being understood between Mr. WINSTON and the witness that Mr. MILLER knew nothing of it; the morning following the application to Mr. WINSTON, witness called at the Insurances Department, expecting a letter, but on inquiry found none had been received; while there, Mr. MILLER called witness into his private office, and knowing that he, GOODSELL, represented the Mutual Life Insurance Company, told him that he had received from Mr. WINSTON a check for $3,500, which he thought it was his duty to send back; witness explained that the check was for him, whereupon Mr. MILLER said he did not like to be made the medium of the transmission of money between insurance companies and its representatives in Albany; not being drawn in Albany witness requested Mr. MILLER to cash the check, which was done by the latter handing witness the money, and passing the check to his own account; Mr. MILLER never received from witness one dollar for services or favors rendered, nor gave witness one dollar for any service connected with the Insurance Department; witness knew JOSEPH B. ECKSTEIN, the editor of an insurance paper, and EDMOND C. FISHER, the President of the Anchor Life Insurance Company; had heard from FISHER of the examination of that Company: had never represented to FISHER that he must use money with MILLER to obtain a favorable examination; had conversed with FISHER, who appeared doubtful as to the character of the certificate he would obtain; FISHER was particularly anxious to get a good certificate, and wanted to know if witness could help him; witness told FISHER that he possessed no influence with MILLER, but if the Company was sound, he, witness, was willing to present the facts to the Superintendent or any one else interested; witness warned FISHER not to attempt to improperly influence the Superintendent, either directly or indirectly; had never received any money to be used for such a purpose, nor intimated to FISHER that any other person could use money for such a purpose; do not know of any money having been paid to the Superintendent by any person for the purpose of securing a certificate, or influencing any other official action; had made a study of the Insurance laws that had been passed before last Winter; the General act (or Miller Life bill) before the Legislature, met with the approval of the leading life insurance companies as an improvement on all that had preceded it. The witness then went on to explain the principal features of the bill, and what was considered an improvement, which explanation lasted until the hour of recess.

Judge DAVIES, Ex-Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, who had made insurance matters a specialty since he left the Bench, testified that experts did not charge by the hour for services rendered, but by the value of their experience; he had often received from $50 to $100 for about one hour's work, and did not think it an extortion; he had heard no complaints among insurance officers relative to any extortion made by Mr. MILLER.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, and a member of the Board of Underwriters, also testified that he had, many years ago, received $100 for about an hour's work, in examining new companies, and did not think the prices charged by the Insurance Department for examinations extortionate; he had had sixteen years' experience in insurance matters, and knew that experience was valuable; an expert should be paid for his talent; he had heard no complaints of Mr. MILLER's administration.

Mr. GOODSELL was recalled after the recess, and testified that the Life bill was first introduced into the Senate; the twenty-eighth section of the bill, as it passed, was added in that body, and was introduced by request of the insurance officers of New-York City; the clause was to the effect that no receiver should be appointed, except with the knowledge of the Superintendent, and by and with his consent in writing; the bill, as first introduced, did not contain that provision; it was urged as a reason for its introduction that it would prevent blackmailing of the companies, or the issuing of snap judgments at the application of malicious persons, as in the case of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company; this clause tended to defeat the bill, as the friends of Tammany said it would take away from them many valuable perquisites; Mr. MILLER deplored that in the case of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, he had no power to prevent the appointment of WM. M. TWEED, Jr., as receiver, and had often regretted his want of power to prevent companies falling into the hands of improper persons; Mr. MILLER had told witness that he had no power to appoint or prevent the appointment of receivers, and that when he reported the Company to the Attorney General as insolvent, his functions ceased; witness had no knowledge of MILLER using money with the Legislature to procure the passage of any bill; in the case of the Life Bill it was with difficulty that he (MILLER) could be persuaded to act at all, or to do anything to help its passage; MILLER went before the Senate Committee publicly to explain the bill, and never to the witness' knowledge did anything in the matter that was not public; witness had never received from any company money to pay MILLER; had constant business connections with the officers of fire and life insurance companies, and had never known an officer to say that MILLER had ever extorted a dollar or any other illegal fee for services rendered; the insurance officers generally upheld Mr. MILLER's policy, and approved of his actions; the winding up of the unsound companies met with the general approval of all officers of sound companies, many of whom assisted that one, the Great Western Mutual Life, should have been wound up before, as it had been insolvent for two or three years.

In reply to Mr. TOBEY, the witness said he had known Mr. MILLER about seventeen months, and had first made his acquaintance in Albany, at the Insurance Department; the witness had been absent from the City during a part of the time the investigation had been going on, and had only been twice in his office in the Underwriters' Building; he represented several insurance companies in Albany during the sessions of the Legislature, having been employed by them for that purpose.

Q.—Give the names of the Companies you represented in Albany. A.—I decline to do so, as that is purely a personal matter, and has nothing to do with the present investigation.

Q.—Was all the money that you received from insurance companies used by yourself? A.—It was. I was paid by the companies to reimburse me for my time and labor.

Q.—Do you swear that the $3,500 you received from the Mutual Life through Mr. WINSTON was for your own personal compensation? A.—I do.

Q.—Was no part of it given to other parties? A.—Not any of it.

Mr. TOBEY—Were you employed as counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company? A.—I am a counsel-at-law.

Q.—Did you solicit Mr. WINSTON to be employed as his agent, or did he solicit you? A.—Neither one nor the other.

Q.—Where was the meeting between Mr. WINSTON and you held? A.—At the Mutual Life office.

Q.—Did he send for you? A.—No.

Q.—Who first opened the subject? A.—I cannot now recollect.

Q.—Did you arrange that the check should be sent to Mr. MILLER? A.—No; it was late in the afternoon, and, as he was busy, he promised to send it on to Albany.

Q.—Do you know why he made it payable to the order of Mr. MILLER? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know why he did not give you the check that afternoon? A.—I do not.

Q.—Why was the letter sent to Mr. MILLER's care? A.—I often had letters sent to the care of the Insurance Department at Albany.

Q.—Where were you stopping at Albany? A.—At the Delavan House.

Q.—Did you not have your letters sent there? A.—Some of the letters were sent there.

Q.—Were you in the lobby, advocating some bills and opposing others? A.—Yes.

The witness then went on to testify that the Life bill was codified by Mr. MILLER, and so gained the name of the Miller Life bill; witness did not know who introduced it; the bill itself says it was introduced by Senator PIERCE; could not have told the fact without referring to the bill itself; witness did not know who had charge of the bill during its passage; supposed Senator PIERCE had; witness appeared before the Senate Committee, but not with Mr. MILLER; Mr. MILLER appeared before the Committee in company with several insurance officers; witness was there when MILLER advocated the bill; MILLER was only once before the Committee to witness's knowledge; Senator BRADLEY was Chairman of the Committee on Insurance; the amendment with regard to the receiver was inserted after the bill was introduced, and witness advocated the insertion; could not say if MILLER advocated it.

Mr. TOBEY—Was $20,000 paid to secure the passage of the bill? The witness declined to answer.

Mr. TOBEY—Was any money which you received paid to any one else? A.—It was.

Q.—To whom? A.—I decline to answer. There was none paid to Mr. MILLER.

Q.—Did you go to the insurance offices to raise money to secure the passage of the bill? A.—No.

Q.—Did not you ask Mr. WINSTON to subscribe $3,500 to secure its passage? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you advise Mr. WINSTON to subscribe $3,500 toward the passage of the bill? A.—I do not recollect advising him on the subject.

Q.—Did Mr. WINSTON refuse to give you the money? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know it was to be sent to the order of Mr. MILLER? A.—I did not.

In reply to Mr. BARNES, the witness said he was employed to represent the leading insurance companies in this City at Albany, but refused to give their names, as it did not have anything to do with the subject under investigation; declined to say what money he received, or who paid him besides the Mutual Life; the $3,500 was paid for services during the session; could not recollect which companies advocated the Miller Life bill; knew nothing about a list of companies subscribing to secure the passage of the bill; knew nothing of any fund for the purpose; did not know where he first saw the Miller Life bill.

To Mr. TOBEY—Witness could not say where he first saw the bill; had no recollection of seeing it in New-York; it was not sent to him; did not see it until after its introduction in the Senate; thought he first saw it on file at the Insurance Department, where all bills on insurance are filed; after its introduction a copy of the bill was by no means difficult to obtain; had experienced by any one in getting it then.

To Mr. BARNES—Witness did not represent to the officers of the Anchor Life Insurance Company that he was connected with the Insurance Department; there was no sum of $1,500, or any other sum given him for the use of his influence with Mr. MILLER; witness received money from the Company for printing and advertising; money was paid witness for services at Albany; that money was received after the Company had been examined and had obtained their certificate; had received no other money from the Company at any time, directly or indirectly; did not know who examined the Company's affairs, or what was paid for doing so.

In reply to Mr. TOBEY the witness said he had had no conversation with Mr. HOPE or any other person, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of raising money for the Committee engaged in investigating the Miller matter.

To Mr. MILLER—Senator PIERCE was a member of the Insurance Committee, and had as good a right to introduce a bill as any other Senator; he was not at any time a warm friend of the Life bill, and was not at all urgent or energetic in securing its passage; the receiver clause was the main objection to the bill, as the members stated they had to encounter the influence of the Tammany judges and their friends.

O. G. CARTER, a Life Insurance expert, was called to testify as to the value of reports, several of which were placed in his hands. The witness thought it was the duty of the Superintendent to make an examination in all cases where a suspicion existed that the capital was impaired.

HENRY D. WALKER, agent for the American Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-Haven, testified that Mr. BARNES went to examine the affairs of the Company at its home office several years ago, and remained there an hour and a half, and after expelling the Company from doing business in the State, charged them $1,121 98, which the Company refused to pay, and had only paid $150; Mr. BARNES never obtained the data or papers upon which to make his examination, and never had the policies registered except such as were to be had at the agencies in New-York State; the Company did not request the examination.

The investigation was then adjourned until Saturday morning at 10½.

### NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

#### NEW-YORK.

Dr. COLTON will give another of his amusing exhibitions of laughing-gas at the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening.

A fire occurred at 44, yesterday morning, in the premises of BROWN, COLE & CO., tin can manufacturers, at No. 73 Hudson-street, resulting in $200 damage.

JAMES JOHNSON was committed at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, in default of $1,500 bail, for striking DANIEL BUCKLEY in the head with an iron bar.

Ex-Judge A. A. PHILLIPS, of the Marine Court, has been so ill for a week past from an aggravated attack of bronchitis as to cause much anxiety on the part of his friends.

Gov. HOFFMAN, Father BURKE, the Dominican friar, and ALGERNON SYDNEY SULLIVAN, Esq., will respond to toasts at the banquet of the Knights of St. Patrick, on the 18th inst., by special invitation.

JOHN KENNY, a lather, was committed at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of assaulting DENNIS F. LAVELLE, a boss of the same trade. A trade-union dispute is set down as the cause of the outrage.

MATTHEW CASSIDY, of No. 241 East Twenty-fifth-street, who was accidentally crushed between two passenger-cars at the New-Haven Railroad Depot on Tuesday, died yesterday from the effects of the injuries received.

The New-York Society of Practical Engineering met last evening. Mr. FRANK L. POPE read a paper describing the railway telegraph system of safety signals, and Mr. D. D. WILLIAMSON read a paper on steam canal propulsion.

A pamphlet has just been issued by the Chamber of Commerce giving a schedule of the rates for storage and labor chargeable in private bonded warehouses, as recently arranged. It can be obtained gratis on application to the Secretary.

An inquest was held, yesterday, in the case of TIMOTHY MULRY, of No. 309 East Eleventh-street, who, while intoxicated on the 19th ult., was run over and killed by car No. 155, of the Third-avenue line. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The appeal of certain stockholders of the united companies, in the suit against the directors brought for the purpose of setting aside the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will not be argued at the present term of the Court of Errors.

GARRET VREELAND, member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, and BENJ. F. WELSH, of the Board of Public Works, gave bail in the Hudson County Court, yesterday, to answer the indictment found against them by the Grand Jury for conspiracy.

The jewelry-store of Mr. W. E. KING, on Monticello-avenue, Jersey City, was broken open by three burglars early yesterday morning, and was robbed of a number of watch-cases. Mr. KING, who was sleeping in the store, fired his revolver at the burglars, one of whom was wounded. They returned the fire and escaped.

One hundred and forty-eight indictments have been found by the Hudson County Grand Jury. There are sixty-four against members of the Board of Public Works, thirty-eight against the members of the Board of Fire Commissioners, twenty-six against the Board of Police Commissioners, and six against Chief of Police MCWILLIAMS.

The charter election in Orange resulted in the re-election of Mayor AUSTEN and the Democratic town officers. The First Ward went Republican, the second and third Democratic. The Council stands six Democrats, three Republicans. In East Orange a general ticket composed of candidates from both parties was elected without opposition.

The following is a list of the losses and insurances of property destroyed by fire in Yorkstreet, Jersey City, on Tuesday evening: DICKSON BROTHERS, marble-yard, loss on stock, $3,000; on buildings, $5,000; stock insured for $4,000 in the State Insurance Company, of Jersey City, and Humboldt, of Newark; the buildings are insured for $5,000 in New-York Companies, names not known. Messrs. APPLETON & CO, lose $4,000; insurance $3,000.

[Advertisement.]

"Those suffering from Consumption receive lasting benefit by using Cod Liver Oil. HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly *pure* and *sweet*.

[Advertisement.]

BRILLIANTLY BRIGHT!—The Knox Hat, just introduced, is one of the most brilliant and successful achievements. Those who admire elegant head-gear should make their purchases at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

**Closing of Domestic Mails.**

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R....8 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven.....5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport.....3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....6 P. M.
South, Through.....7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....8 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cannnbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn, &c.....7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

**Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.**

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Westphalia*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on the pier at the foot of Third-street, in Hoboken, until 1 P. M.....For Havana and West Indies, by the *Crescent City*, at 2 P. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on Pier No. 4 North River until 3½ P. M.

FRIDAY.

For Aspinwall, Kingston, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10 A. M.

**Passengers Sailed.**

MARCH 13—*In steam-ship Nevada, for Liverpool.*—Rev. John A. Wilson, Prof. A. S. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Peck, James Webb, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Old, Miss Martin, D. Paxmann, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Dyer, C. W. Dyer, Miss Dyer, Master H. G. Dyer, Dr. and Mrs. Banter, H. Grainger.

**Passengers Arrived.**

MARCH 13—*In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.*—A. Snow, H. Steers and wife, J. C. Vail and wife, Miss C. A. Norris, Miss C. S. Norris, W. Sharswood, L. E. Munson, Mrs. M. Little, Joseph Lees, Samuel Tyms and wife, Seymour Servill, A. H. Buins, Geo. Williams, Wm. Hopper, Thos. Cooper, Geo. A. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Murphy, F. Ridgelley, wife and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:13 | Sun sets.....6:06 | Moon sets.....11:46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 11:28 | Gov. Island, 12:15 | Hell Gate.....1:37

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, March 13.

**Cleared.**

Steam-ships City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool, Jno. G. Dale; Cleopatra, Philipps, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; General Sedgwick, Ellis, Galveston and Kew West, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Volunteer, Howe Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.; Alliance, Shute, Salem; Delaware, Crocker, New-Haven.

Barks Punjaub, (Br.,) Rosenwarm, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew; Kosmos, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen, F. Schwoon; Chief, Harding, Trieste, V. H. Brown & Co.

Brigs Argo, (Norw.,) Syderson, Cork for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Acelia Thurlow, White, Nevvitas, &c., Brett, Son & Co.; Wolfville, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; L. Warren, Gott, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole.

Schrs. Alvira, Pancoast, Petersburg, Va., Overton & Hawkins; Ida Grant, Crandrick, Tom's River, N. J., Naylor & Co.; C. A. Aden, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Sloop N. Jarvis, Manans, New-Haven.

**Arrived.**

Steam-ship San Francisco, Reynolds, Bermuda March 8, with mdse. and passengers to W. H. Webb; experienced very heavy gales the entire passage. March 11, lat. 36 52, lon. 68 54, spoke schr. Othello, from Cardenas 25 ds. out, bound to Philadelphia, having split sails, and repairing same, furnished them provisions. The ship Denmark, (of Liverpool,) Ingham, on her voyage from Rio Janeiro to St. John, N. B., was abandoned at sea in lat. 32 N., lon. 69 40 W., with 15 feet water in the hold; the Captain and all the crew are arr. at Bermuda in ship